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Thursday, February 26, 1970
Phalguna 7, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

———

Thursday, February 26, 1970/ Phalguna 7, 1891 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up questions. Shri Ishaq Sambhali. Absent.

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during the question hour.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : जालंधर और फिरोजपुर डिवीजन के स्टेशन मास्टर भूख-हड़ताल पर हैं। मैंने इस बारे में एक कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is a ruling that during question hour no point of order could be raised. I have also received a number of telegrams.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should we depart from the existing procedure ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No, we need not. You allow him after the question hour.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA : I have also received a number of telegrams regarding the Maharashtra-Mysore dispute. I may be allowed to raise it after the question hour.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now continue with questions. Shri Indrajit Gupta; absent. Shri Eswara Reddy; absent. Shri H. N. Mukerjee; absent. All are absent. Next question.

Sugar Policy

+

*92. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise the Sugar Policy during the year 1970-71.

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar, *Khandsari* and *Gur* have come down considerably; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to completely decontrol sugar and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal at present, to revise the sugar policy.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The present policy of partial decontrol of sugar was adopted after careful consideration of all the three alternatives, *viz.* complete control, complete decontrol and partial decontrol. The policy of partial decontrol has been adopted as this policy has some advantages over the other two systems.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : In view of the fact that the prices of *khandsari* and *gur* have come down considerably, what is the difficulty in the way of government in

allowing their free movement so that cane growers and people can benefit from it rather than put restrictions like, say, that it cannot go out of Uttar Pradesh and so on ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The movement is free and it has been our advice to State Governments that they should not put any restriction on the movement of jaggery taking into consideration the price level, availability etc. at the moment.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : In view of the fact that it is reported that there are huge stocks of sugar lying with the sugar mills, is there some deliberate move on their part that exports are not going up or is there some such reason that they are waiting for the prices to go up ? What is the cause of this huge accumulation of sugar with the sugar mills ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Recently we have increased the levy quota as well as the total quantum which is released for consumers. The levy plus free sugar come to almost 3,31,000 tonnes of sugar. Availability being easy, in certain areas we find that the licensed dealers are rather reluctant to lift the sugar within the time stipulated. Therefore we have extended the time stipulated for making delivery from 45 days to 60 days. As far as availability is concerned, now there is no difficulty. Sugar is available all over the country very easily. We have allowed increases in the quota to all State Governments as per their demand. As far as accumulation of stocks is concerned, because there is some difference in the price structure of levy sugar, in certain areas the accummulation is a little more.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टाक पोजीशन बहुत अच्छी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल प्राडक्शन कितना होगा और सरकार गुड़ और खंडसारी के गिरते हुए भावों को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As is well known, jaggery and khandsari industries and it not considered feasible to control them. Even supposing that Government thinks of purchasing them, because the keeping quality of jaggery is so poor and it is a highly perishable commodity, there are difficulties in the way of Government undertaking purchases. As far free market is concerned, because there has been considerable increase in the acreage under sugarcane and large increase in production, we are considering what other steps could be taken so that the price of jaggery stabilises at reasonable levels.

SHRI RANGA : In spite of all these long answers that my hon. friend is deling out, we are not able to see any light at all so far as our own sugarcane growers are concerned. What concrete steps have Government taken or propose to take now in order to see that the peasants are assured of what was promised to them last year—Rs. 10 a quintal or Rs. 100 a candy or whatever it is—and in order to prevent the conseqnences of the fall that is taking place now ? From Rs. 100 it has come down to Rs. 70 in Madras. Are they doing anything ? Do they propose to do anything ? At least the U. P. Government, which has been installed by our friends, is now trying to assure their people that they would take steps to ensure that it would be Rs. 10 and not less a quintal.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as sugarcane which is supplied to sugar factories is concerned, it is well known that Government annually announces the minimum price and it is ensured that the minimum price is paid to the farmers. It is an offence under the law if any factory pays the price which is less than the minimum price.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They did not pay it last year and no action was taken.

SHRI RANGA : They do not pay that even now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do not talk of the law. It had been violated.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Last session when there was a discussion of this point some hon. Members

In the House—I remember, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri—suggested that the additional price of sugarcane to be paid to growers should be linked with the profit on free market sugar. I have asked my department to go into it and some talks are going on between the mill owners and the department on how to relate the extra profit that will be made by the sale of free sugar to the the price to be paid to growers. I think, some way will be found.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आप के मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब कि एक साल में नेश्कर की फसल होती है और बेहतरीन जमीन पर यह नेश्कर पैदा की जाती है, लेबर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, पानी की कीमत बढ़ गई है, उसके ऊपर ज्यादा टैक्स लग गया है, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के चार्जेज ज्यादा बढ़ गए है, उसके ऊपर इन्वेस्टमेंट किसानों का बहुत ज्यादा होता है और आज कल जो हालत में जैसे गुड़ की कीमत गिर गई है और बाकी गन्ने में जो मिलता है वह रिटर्न भी नहीं मिलता है तो अगर यह हालत रही जो अब है तो क्या इस से एक सैट-बैक नहीं होगा किसानों को और वह आइन्दा गन्ने की फसल ही बोना बन्द नहीं कर देंगे ? और अगर वह बोना बन्द कर देंगे तो क्या हालत होगी ? तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं, यह नेशन के हित में बात है कि किसान को एक एश्योर्ड प्राइस मिले चाहे गुड़ की हो चाहें गन्ने की कीमत हो और जैसे गेहूं के लिये एक सिलिंग मुकर्रर करने की बात कही कि इससे कम गिरे ही नहीं इसी तरह से इस के लिए भी कोई प्रोपजल है ताकि गरीब किसान को ड्यू रिटर्न मिल जाय और गन्ने का प्रौडक्शन कम न हो जिससे कि आगे चलकर दिक्कत हो, इस तरह की कोई बात वह सोच रहे हैं क्या ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Minister has already replied. Apart from the minimum price, even the price formula is under consideration. The cane acreage is not going down. In fact; during the last two years, there had been a substantial addition to the cane acreage in the country.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह नहीं बोयेगा। टोटे का काम कौन करेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राज्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि खांडसारी का उद्योग एक कुटीर उद्योग है। क्या वह इस बात को स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुटीर उद्योग होते हुए खांडसारी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी क्यों लगाई गयी है और क्या खांडसरी शुल्क हटाने के कोई प्रस्ताव पर उत्पादन सरकार के विचाराधीन है ? यदि है तो क्या और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शीघ्र निर्णय लेने की संभावना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There has been excise duty on khandsari for quite some time. But some reduction has been recently.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कहा कि शुल्क हटाने का प्रस्ताव है या नहीं ? वह कह रहे हैं घटाया है। घटाने का सवाल नहीं है हटाने का सवाल है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : हां, तो खाली ह और घ का फर्क है ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस साल देश में कोई भी मिल न्यूनतम गन्ने की कीमत से एक पैसा भी अधिक कहीं नहीं दे रही है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इए समय गुड के दाम 45 पैसे और खांडसारी के दाम 1रु. 10 पै. प्रति किलो है और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पिछले साल चीनी का टैरिफ लम्बा रहा और इस साल 22 लाख टन चीनी बनने जा रही है और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जो कोटा आप ने रिलीज किया है उसको वह समय के अन्दर नहीं उठा रहे हैं, क्या सरकार वनावटी ढंग से लम्बा समय उनको देकर जबर्दस्त चीनी

के दाम ऊँचा नहीं रखे हैं और क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि या तो कंट्रोल हटा दीजिए या टाइम कम देकर ऐसा कर दीजिए कि कंट्रोल रेट पर चीनी आम तौर से मिलने लगे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो बताया गया···

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : 60 दिन आप दे रहे हैं बजाय 45 के।

श्री जगजीवन राम : 60 दिन मजबूरी में हम को इस लिए करना पड़ रहा है कि चीनी के दाम में घटती हुई और जो फ्री मार्केट में चीनी मिलती है उसमें और कंट्रोल प्राइस के बीच में का भेद बहुत कम रह गया···

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : लेकिन है तो सही।

श्री जगजीवन राम : हां, मैं भी यही कह रहा हूं। पर भेद बहुत कम रहा है इएलिए कन्ज्यूमर आम तौर से जब ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है तो मार्केट से ले लेते हैं, इसलिए लेवी वाली शुगर मिलों से हटाने में देर होती है और मिल वालों की और होलसेलर्स की यह मांग रही कि समय थोड़ा बढ़ा दिया जाय तो शायद उठ जाय, क्योंकि मिलों के गोदामों में बहुत ज्यादा लेवी की चीनी रह जाती थी इसलिए यह समय आगे बढ़ाया।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि खांडसारी और गुड़ की कीमत गिर जाने की वजह से खांडसारी और गुड़ बनाने वाले लोग हैं वह ईख की कीमत बहुत कम दे रहे हैं और जब गवर्नमेंट ने 7 रु. 37 पैसे इस की कीमत रखी है पर क्विंटल, खांडसारी और गुड़ वाले साढ़े चार और सवा चार रुपये पर क्विंटल दे रहे हैं ? यदि हां तो इस के संबन्ध में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have also received similar reports and we have drawn the attention of the State Governments to take necessary steps in the direction.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Not a single Member has been called from this side.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have been getting up from the very beginning. You are not turning to this side. This is very bad. You should be impartial. We are in the Opposition and we should be given a chance. Otherwise, what is the use of having Opposition here. You only allow that side. You do not give a chance this side. You should be impartial. Otherwise, we will not ask questions...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I gave a chance to Dr. Sushila Nayar.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The question was in her name. We want to put supplimentaries. What is this ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be cowed down like that.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You may be the Speaker. But you cannot treat me like that. That also you must know. You must not say like that. There is a limit to every thing. I am very sorry to say that. The way you are treating the Members is not at all good for you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, oder, please listen. This Question was put by Dr. Sushila Nayar and she put two more supplementaries. After all, I have to accommodate all sections of the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Question was in her name. You were bound to call her. She had a right to put two supplementaries.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The Question was in the name of Dr. Sushila Nayar Has she no right to ask two supplementaries?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot force the Chair to give a chance. I am doing my best according to my conscience.

SHRI CHENGLRAYA NAIDU : We have also got conscience...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. SEN : On a point of order, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order.

SHRI P. G. SEN ; The question appears in the name of Dr. Sushila Nayar. But that does not debar us to put supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not debar you, unless I allow you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You say that you called Dr. Sushila Nayar and allowed her two supplementaries. It is not her right to put two supplementaries when the Question is in her name ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. It is really a great problem. As I told you the other day, in other countries, they do not go beyond two or three supplementaries. The disposal of Questions in the House of Commons is quick. Here, each and every group wants to ask questions and the result is that the number goes to 14 or 15 questions. Anyway, a Member was given a chance from your side to put a question and two supplementaries.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I wish to know whether a Member who puts a question is allowed two supplementaries or not. Have you shown some special favour to me ?

MR. SPEAKER : You asked two supplementaries.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : But like everybody else. No special favour was shown to me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Question was in her name ; she was entitled to put two supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, each section of the House is to be accommodated. The Question was in her name and she got her right to ask two supplementaries. I will be coming to your side again after giving a chance to other side also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : We also have a grievance in the sense that during the Question Hour, it is mostly the leaders of groups who get a chance. At this rate, may I caution you that there will be a revolution of the back-benchers ?

MR. SPEAKAR : If it has to come, it will come.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Government of India is changing their sugar policy from time to time which is not helpful either to the consumers or the cultivators. In view of the phase of socialism, will the Government follow the Bombay pattern of socialism or will they come to realities and see that all the sugar mills are nationalised ? Will it have a uniform sugar policy instead of leaving it to the States ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is another question on nationalisation after some time. As far as the sugar policy of the Government in concerned, it takes care of the interest of the users as also the cultivators. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, my question has not been answered. I seek your protection, Sir. Kindly judge whether my question is relevant or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. After all the reply is given. How does my protection arise ? When the Minister has given the answer and if you are not satisfied with it, what can I do ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Minister should answer my question. It is no good saying that their is another question on the subject and he will answer then. My question is : in view of the sugar policy of the Government, will the Government take over all the sugar factories ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The question put by Mr. Lakkappa is very relevant. It is whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise the sugar policy. The

question of policy is involved. The question of nationalisation is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Samar Guha, Mr. Lakkappa can defend himself. He is quite competent to do so. You need not explain it to me or to him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Government of India follow a uniform policy of nationalisation of all the sugar mills ?

MR. SPEAKAR : You make a statement and you answer the question yourself. What is then left for the Minister ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : To my mind this question is beyond the purview of the present question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What goes wrong with all of you ? After all it is for the members to submit to me or ask a question. Why should 3 or 4 persons get up together ? The question is : whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to revise the sugar policy.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Not the price policy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

श्री रवि राय : इन को सीधा जवाब देना चाहिए, इधर उधर की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : His reply was very categorical. The question is : whether Government propose to completely decontrol sugar. The reply was given to that. What is there left ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Parliament should be nationalised.

MR. SPEAKER : What is there in your mind when you talk of policy ? (*Interruptions*) : You do not want to ask about price.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What Shri Lakkappa has said is quite right. He wanted to know whether there is any uniform policy of nationalisation for all the sugar mills in the country. Sir, it should not be piecemeal. The Minister is trying to evade the question.

श्री रवि राय : राष्ट्रीय-करण का एक और सवाल है, उस को भी इस के साथ ले लिया जाए, तो ठीक रहेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : Question on this issue is coming up later on.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, there is a very serious point of order. Mr. Piloo Mody has said something which is very serious. It should not go on record. It is very derogatory, to say that Parliament has to be nationalised. He said so, Sir, just now.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point ? We already belong to the nation.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It should not go on record.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है । लाकप्पा जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह रेलेवेन्ट है, इसके साथ आप प्रश्न सं० 99 को भी ले लिजिये, तब ठीक रहेगा । वह प्रश्न राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, it is the desire of the House that the Minister should answer the question. You may direct the attention of the Minister to Question No. 99 and ask him to answer that.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kundu, will you please sit down ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes, Sir. Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I say, Sir, already there is a Question, Question No. 99 ? But since there is this desire, it appears that the House wants it. I would say, the Minister has already made a statement

in the House sometime back as to what is our approach regarding nationalisation. A Committee is being appointed to go into the entire problem of nationalisation of sugar industry and to study the problems of the sugar industry. And the Committee is to be appointed very shortly. That announcement was made by the Hon. Minister and I should reiterate the same. That is the policy of the Government of India.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Just now the hon. Minister, while answering to the brief question said that there is no change in the sugar policy. That is not true, Sir. Recently the Government have revised the rates of sugar in the country. In Andhra last year we were getting Rs. 160 and odd. The State Government had represented and we are all representing in this House that the cost of production had gone up and the prices of sugar must be increased. But what has actually happened is that the Minister has reduced it by about Rs. 15 per quintal in Andhra, whereas in the neighbouring Madras State, there is a sugar factory in Ambur, where they have increased the price. Is there not discrimination, Sir ? What he is doing is this. Instead of helping the agriculturists and the cane-growers, the Minister is exhibiting a hostile attitude against the agriculturists and the growers. While he has increased it in Maharashtra, he has decreased it in Andhra. May I know from the Minister if he is going to fix prices which we were getting at least last year rather than reducing the price ?

And then, part (b) of my question is this, Sir. The prices of jaggery has gone down in our country. There is no sale actually in jaggery. In foreign countries like Singapore and Malaysia they are willing to import raw sugar from our country.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a straight question, no long information.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want to know this, whether the Government is willing to negotiate with Singapore and Malaysia to export our raw sugar and jaggery to those countries to give better price for the agriculturists ? On these two points of mine, I wish to have an answer from the hon Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I strongly refuse the first allegation by the hon Member that there is any discrimination between State and State or hostility to the cane growers. Perhaps the hon Member is referring to the plan announced by the Government of India about the prices of sugar in various States. As the House is aware, sometime back, a Tariff Commission was appointed to go into the cost structure of sugar. The Tariff Commission has submitted a report, and on the basis of the recommendations of the Traiff Commission, Government have taken a decision in regard to the prices of sugar. The prices which have been announced by the Government of India are broadly based on the recommendations of the Traiff Commission, and there is no question of discrimination or hostility as far as anybody is concerned. The interests of the sugarcane growers are as dear to us as they are to the hon. Minister.

As for the other part of the hon. Member's question, namely whether there are export possibilities for raw sugar, Government are trying to find and export possibilities. Already, as far as raw sugar is concerned, Government are proposing to export about 1.5 lakhs tonnes, and further possibilities are being explored.

As far as jaggery is concerned, if it is feasible and possible, we shall welcome the suggestion. Some time back, I had myself asked the Ministry of International Trade to find out whether there were possibilities of exporting jaggery to any part of the world.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : When the Traiff Commission has committed a blunder, why can the Government not revise it ?

श्री शारदा नन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी उत्तर देते हुए बताया कि गुड़ की कीमत निर्धारित करने में सरकार को कठिनाई है और उसका कारण यह बताया कि गुड़ की किस्म घटिया होती है। इस कारण

सरकार गुड़ का मुल्य निर्धारित नहीं कर सकती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या उन्होंने कोई ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं या भविष्य में उठाने का उनका विचार है ताकि इस देश में बनने वाले गुड़ की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already replied to the first part of the question. What does he want in the second part of the question ?

श्री शारदा नन्द : आपने जो उत्तर दिया है उससे सम्बन्धित प्रश्न मैं करना चाहता हूं । आपने उत्तर दिया है कि गुड़ का मुल्य निर्धारित करने में सरकार को कठिनाई है और वह इसलिए है कि गुड़ की क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं हैं । यह बात आपने रंगाजी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताई । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गुड़ की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो सके इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB NAIDU : I only made a reference to the fact that there were certain inherent difficulties in fixing the minimum price for jaggery; I made that reference only from the point of view of taking into consideration the price stability of jaggery.

Khosla Committee's Report on Film Censorship.

*93. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Khosla Committees Report on film censorship ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which are being accepted by Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : It is really very shameful that the Ministry never takes any decision on these reports, whether it be the Karmarkar Committee's report on health, or it be the ARC's recommendations or whether it be the report on the LIC.

The hon. Minister has stated that this particular report has to be discussed in both the Houses and then Government will take a decision. He has taken so much time already over this. I would like to know whether in the meanwhile he has examined this question that the present censorship rules and regulations are contrary to the Constitution and they hit article 19(2). Have Government given any thought to this matter that the present censorship rules and regulations are *ultra vires* and they have to be immediately done away with instead of waiting for the complete report to be debated upon here ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It has not been brought to our notice that the censorship rules are contrary to the Constitution, nor have they ever been tested in a court. Therefore, these rules which have been in force for a long time are continuing. So far as the report is concerned, I would submit that it is a very detailed and comprehensive report. It is being examined in the Ministry and we shall first have a discussion in the Consultative Committee before we take a final decision. And then we shall come to this House also for a discussion.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The hon. Minister has stated that these rules have not been tested in any court. I would like to point out that a case is already pending in the Supreme Court, filed by Khwaja Ahmed Abbas in regard to the picture "Four cities" It is a very serious matter, and Government should have taken some decision on the matter.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Surely, what ever decision the Supreme Court gives, we shall bow our heads before it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In this report, serious allegations have been made regarding the board of film censors that is working now. It says that the board has been categorised as a parking place for Government officials who move from one post to another or for whom suitable jobs connot be immediately found, and it further says that the matter is very casually taken up by them and they are sensitive to criticism also. I would like to know what Government have done to improve the working of the present censorship board. I would like the hon. Minister to give further thought to the question of nudism and kissing which has been agitating the minds of all and come to a quick decision on these important matters.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As far as the administrative recommendations which have been recommended are concerned, as I have said already, we are now examining as to what tentative administrative measures could be taken in this regard. So far as the policy generally is concerned, I have said that we shall first come before the Consultative Committee and after discussing the matter there, we shall take a final decision.

SARI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that the recommendations made by the Khosla Committee regarding nudity and kissing hit the very concept of Indian morality and culture.....

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : What about the Khajuraho temple ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Let the time for the discussion of the Demands of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry come, and then I shall have more to say about this, and I shall point out that the interpretation is completely different.

In view of the fact that a fierce controversy has been raised all over the country about the recommendation and also in view of the face that the hon. Minister has said that, after receiving the reports from the different States, the matter will be placed before the consultative committee, I would like to know why Government are asking the officers of the Ministry to examine the recommendations and make tentative suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister. When they have asked for the opinion of the different States and they also want to have a full-fledged discussion in the consultative committee, why should the officers of the Ministry be asked to make tentative recommendations because that might debar a free discussion of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SARI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): There is no contradiction in this. Can we not do it simultaneously? The officers can also examine and we may get the opinions of the States also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can the officers come to a conclusion without knowing the opinion of the states and without obtaining the views of the members of Parliament ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : There is no contradiction.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All those who ask questions should be stopped from kissing.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : When the report is under examination, may I know whether the opinion of Nanda expressed publicly will also be taken into consideration...(*Interruption*) I am not referring to the Railway Minister Nanda but to the actress Nanda, Nargis and others.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not know what any particular actress has said. I do not have any access to her. If the hon. Member has any knowledge about her opinion, I would welcome it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What does he mean ? On a point of order. What does the hon. Minister mean when he says that he does not have access to Nanda.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The recommendation of the Khosla Commission on

showing kissing in Indian films was quite revolutionary and they made the recommendation on the assumption that if the Indian films were allowed to show kissing, it might enhance the artistic value of the Indian films which are already vulgar.

It seems patent that Government have not accepted this recommendation or this recommendation has not commended itself to Government. If so, since our Minister is considerably experienced in the matter (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I know for a fact that on moral values he holds revolutionary views outside the House. I wish to know inside whether Government...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What about my point of order ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I do not yield. Let me complete my question. It can be allowed only after I finish my question. Everytime someone shouts you cow down to him.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. member gets up tomorrow on a point of order like this, should I not allow him ? How can I be prevented even from hearing what he has to say ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It has been our convention that during question hour no point of order is entertained.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. member said that the Minister is an expert in kissing and all that. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is an expert in kissing or not.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. You cannot raise the subject of kissing through a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Formerly no points of order were allowed during question hour. Now it is a point of submission.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Since the kissing being shown in Indian films has not commended itself to the Ministry, does it consider that it is an un-Indian way of making love or does it consider that it is inartistic or degrades moral values ? If it considers that it is going to impair moral values, what is it doing to ensure that the vulgarities which are being exhibited in films with undisturbed impunity are also duly checked ?

SHRI I. K. GHJRAL : I would like to submit that that the Khosla Committee had on it 8 M.Ps. also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Kissing members or non-kissing members ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : When I see the friends in front of me, I have my doubts about their capacity.

The point I was trying to make is that this high-power committee was set up on a Resolution passed by Parliament and out of its 17 members, 8 were from both Houses of Parliament. Therefore, we cannot dismiss their recommendations lightly. As I said earlier, we have not yet come to any conclusion because the Report is under examination.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What is government's reaction ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as Government's reaction is concerned, Government do not react; they act.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : This is the country which produced Kamasutra and Khajuraho temples. It is also the country which produced the Madurai temples. To say that kissing is un-Indian betrays a lamentable lack of knowledge of Indian history.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Kissing in public.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Kissing anywhere.

This report has been hanging fire before Government for a long time. Am I to understand that Government are hesitating to take a decision on it because of pressure from reactionary, outmoded religious groups in the country ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Unfortunately, it seems that out of the entire report a particular item only has been taken up. It is a very comprehensive and serious docu-

ment on which considerable labour has been bestowed, and I think it needs considerable examination and also the views of many people. I can assure you that when the Government goes to the consultative committee and seeks its advice, its views will be kept in mind in arriving at a decision.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many Members standing up. I think we should pass on to the next question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do not be unromantic.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of being unromantic. If you like, we can fix a special debate on this.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to know whether, before Government come to a conclusion on the recommendations of this Committee, whether they will bear in mind the fact that whatever decision they arrive should not discriminate, as is the case to day, between the Indian films and the foreign films that are shown in our country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I said, all these questions are related to the decision, and it is not possible for me to anticipate the decision. The only thing that I can say is that all the points made by my hon. friends will be kept in mind.

श्री रवि राय : खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बहुत विवादास्पद रिपोर्ट है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के अखबार में छपने के बाद क्या इन्फार्मेशन ऐण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई ओपीनियन पोल लिया या विद्यार्थी संघ, शिक्षक संघ अथवा कलाकार संघ से पूछा इसके बारे में ? अगर इस तरह का ओपीनियन पोल मंत्रालय की तरफ से हुआ तो उसका नतीजा क्या निकला ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have a vague recollection, I hope I am correct, that there was some sort of opinion assessment by the All India Radio people, and I am unable to say at the moment what the result was. I will check up and let you know.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : For a long period of time this Government, through its Censor Board, has assumed the custody of the morals of this country. We certainly resent the fact that they would like to set limits on exposure or that should be shown to the adult and mature audiences of India and this decision should certainly not be left to the Government of India. As far as the Khosla Committee Report is concerned, there are certain aspects about which interim decisions and prompt action certainly be taken without procrastination. As far as we are concerned, we would like the entire question of censorship to be reduced to a bare minimum and the matter left to the sound judgment of the Indian audience. We certainly would not like the mutilation of creative art by certain people who think they are experts, and therefore, whatever the Minister or some of us do crudely in our bedrooms we certainly would like to be shown creatively as far as mature audiences are concerned.

Reinstatement of P and T Employees who Participated in September, 1968 Strike

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*95. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the employees of Post and Telegraphs Department who took part in the 19th September, 1968 strike have been reinstated;

(b) if not, the number of those who are still either suspended or discharged;

(c) the reasons for not taking them back on jobs;

(d) whether some cases are still under review; and

(e) if so, the number of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are 54 officials who are still under suspension and the number of dis-

charged officials who were not taken back to duty is 95.

(c) It was found on a review of these cases in the light of the Govt. policy that concerned officials did not deserve leniency being shown to them either because they were involved in violence or they were responsible for acts of serious misconduct in connection with the strike.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 11 cases out of 95 referred to in (b) above.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is strange that when the Prime Minister talks of socialism in this country and the employees are backing her and when the Railway Board, which is also a Government undertaking has issued instructions that even in cases where firing took place and workers were killed, such cases should be withdrawn and suspension orders also withdrawn so that no one in the Railway remains today either suspended or terminated, in the P & T Department which is also a Government department the employees still suspended or facing court trial or are not reinstated? In Kerala the number of such persons is more. I should like to know from the Minister why there is this discrimination between the employees of the P & T Department and the Railways. Why do they violate the orders of the Home Ministry?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have acted according to the instructions of the Home Ministry and have withdrawn a number of cases. In september 1969 the number of such cases was 512 and it came down to 215 in December, after review ; now it is only 149.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has not replied to my question. The Railway Board also are acting according to the Home Ministry's instructions and even cases involving violence had been reviewed withdrawn. P & T is also a part of the Government but here there are still such cases because of the vindictive attitude of Mr. Jain who was Secretary of the Department and he discharged the employees for nothing and there were no charges of violence even. When they had been taken back in the Railways, why have they not been taken back in this department?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The instructions of the Home Ministry that were violence or criminal intimidation was involved, we have not to relax them and the suspension order will stand I do not know whether there were cases of violence in the Railway Board.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There was firing.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have strictly followed the instructions of the Home Ministry.....(*Interruptions.*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : I discussed this matter with the hon. Member and some union leaders and I thought they were fully satisfied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But your orders have not been carried out; that is the tragedy. The Minister issues order that all persons should be taken back but the white elephant, the P & T refused to take them back under the orders of Mr. Jain who was involved in a corruption and foreign exchange violation case.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The gentleman he mentions is no longer there. I had convinced my friend when he met me that matters were being expedited. There are some cases in Kerala; we are sorry for it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : They made *umpteen* representations and you always say that you shall examine and reply; they never got any reply.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we will see that all that is being done in the Ministry of Railways will be done here also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My second question is this. I want to get only one information, Apart from these court cases, suspension and discharges, thousands of P&T employees are facing many disabilities in respect of leave, promotion, etc., because

of break in service. There was an appeal to the Prime Minister, to the hon. Minister in charge of this subject and to the Home Minister that the break in service should be condoned. Otherwise, there is going to be trouble in the month of April when some of the Members of Parliament including in myself and Mr. Joshi and supported by others will start a *dharna* and also other workers will start a *dharna* opposite the Prime Minister's house. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly write to the Home Minister that the break in service should be condoned and these disabilities should be removed.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I hope there will be no occasion for my hon. friend and others to go on a strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Hunger-strike.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Yes; hunger-strike. For you it is only a hunger-strike; what else? But I can assure you that the occasion will not arise.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी हाउस में कहा गया है कि हम को घरना देना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार लोकतंत्रीय ढंग से किसी भी मांग को कभी मानती ही नहीं है। जब तक घरना न दिया जाय या भूख हड़ताल न की जाय तब तक कोई बात मानी ही नहीं जाती है। इंटेरिम रिलीफ की जो बात है उसको लेकर भी घरना देना ही पड़ेगा और तभी उस मांग को माना जाएगा।

यहां पर केरल की बात कही गई है। लेकिन आप देखें कि दिल्ली के अन्दर पी. एंड. टी. डिपार्टमेंट के सबसे अधिक कर्मचारी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि एक ही दफ्तर या एक ही इलाके से जहाँ आपने लोगों को पकड़ा, उनमें से कुछ को तो जेल में डाला और कुछ को छोड़ दिया, कुछ पर तो केसिस चल रहे हैं और कुछ पर नहीं चलाये गये हैं? बीच में व्यक्तिगत कारणों से विक्टिमाइजेशन हो रहा है, भेदभाव किया जा रहा है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी केसिस को आप स्वयं देखेंगे, रिव्यू उनका करेंगे? होम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह कहा है कि जिन्होंने वायोलेंस किया है उनको छोड़कर बाकी केसिस वापिस लिये जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको वापिस लिया जाएगा और साथ ही भेदभाव बरत कर जो हैरासमेंट कर रहे हैं, उस हैरासमेंट को बन्द कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

सर्विस में जो ब्रेक आ गया है, यह भी एक प्रकार की हैरासमेंट है। उसको भी क्या आप दूर करेंगे?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहाँ तक मुकदमों का सवाल है उसमें हमारा हाथ नहीं है। पुलिस द्वारा वे चलाये गये हैं। सब केसिस तो हम नहीं देख सकते है लेकिन ऐसा कोई स्पेसिफिक केश आपके पास हो जहां आप को पता चले कि विक्टिमाइजेशन हो गया है किसी तरह का, तो उसको आप हमारे नोटिस में लायें और हम जरूर उसको देखेंगे और जो उचित होगा, अवश्य करेंगे।

श्री बलराज मधोक : सर्विस वाली बात भी मैंने उठाई थी।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उसी को लेकर तो हंगर स्ट्राइक हो रही थी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : उसकी नौबत ही क्यों आने देते हैं?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कहा तो है कि नौबत नहीं आएगी।

SHRI NAMBIAR: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the speech made by Mr. Handa the other day on the railway budgt wherein he specifically stated that all the railwaymen involved in the strike of September 19, 1968 have been taken back and in those cases where they

have proceeded against them in court, pending decision of the court they have been taken back, and as a result of the decision of the court subsequent action will be taken only thereafter? May I know whether the Government will at least start acting accordingly and see that the P&T men are put back on duty forthwith?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I have already said that what is being done in the Railway Ministry or the Railway Board will be done here also.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : 19 सितम्बर 1968 की हड़ताल को लेकर क्या यह सच है कि जो लोग हिन्दी डायरेक्ट्री छापते थे, उस स्टाफ को तब बरखास्त कर दिया गया था और क्या यही कारण है कि हिन्दी की डायरेक्ट्री उसके बाद से अभी तक भी छप कर नहीं आई है ? हमें हिन्दी की टेलीफोन डायरेक्ट्री मिली क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : हिन्दी की टेलीफोन डायरेक्ट्री का स्ट्राइक से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस वास्ते नहीं छपी है कि 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के कारण उनको नौकरी से बरखास्त कर दिया गया था ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छापते क्यों नहीं हैं डायरेक्ट्री ? अभी तक क्यों नहीं छपी है ? क्या लोगों को निकाला गया था इस वास्ते नहीं छापी जा सकी है ? क्या आप छापने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: After the strike, hundreds of cases were instituted against the workers. Several State Governments, including the Kerala Government, finding that many of the charges were flimsy, decided to withdraw those cases. But from Delhi, the PMG; Kerala Circle, was instructed to go on appeal to the High Court, so that the cases are taken up again. On his appeal, the High Court decided to take up the cases and they are proceeding again. As I said, Kerala Government withdrew those cases on the ground that the charges were flimsy. There were absolutely no cases of violence. But still hundreds of workers are harassed by such cases. Will the hon. Minister immediately issue instructions to the PMG, Kerala Circle, not to proceed with such cases and harass the workers?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: We will consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Feature Film 'Five Past Five'

*91. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the full-length feature film 'Five Past Five' is an anti-Gandhi and pro-Godse films; and

(b) if so, why this films was allowed to be screened in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government have received complaints alleging that the film "Five Past Five" is anti-Gandhi and pro-Godse. These complaints are under examination. The film was granted a 'U' certificate by the Central Board of Film Censors after due consideration in accordance with the normal procedure laid down in the law.

Accommodation for Workers in Private Sector Concerns

*94. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI J. M. VISWAS:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take strict measures to ensure residences for all the workers and employees in large private sector concerns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are thinking of making statutory provisions by which the employers of the firms are compiled to provide the above mentioned facilities ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). There is no present proposal for extending the existing area of lagislative compulsion.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Agriculture in Mysore State

*96. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) The amount proposed to be spent on the development of agriculture out of the proposed total allocation made in the Fourth Plan of Mysore State;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any special scheme for the development of agriculture in Mysore State and so that self-sufficiency may be achieved ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASRHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the Fourth Five Plan, (1969-74) Draft, published by the Planning Commission, the total allocation for the Fourth Plan of the Mysore State was Rs. 327.10 crores out of which Rs. 76.75 crores were for agricultural programmes. The final Fourth Five Year Plan is, however, under consideration.

(b) and (c). A new strategy of Agricultural Development has been adopted since 1966-67 in all the States including Mysore. The main elements of the new strategy are : cultivation of high yielding varieties of seeds of foodgrains, multiple cropping, minor irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, ensuring incentive prices, farmers education and training and intensification of research.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

*97. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala by the Union Government in 1969 ; and

(b) the prospect of increasing the supplies to Kerala in 1970, whether it will be sufficient to keep up the present quantum of 160 grams of ration to the cardholders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The quantity of rice supplied from the Food Corporation of India's godowns in Kerala to the fair price shops and other nominees of the State Government during 1969 was 7.61 lakh tonnes.

(b) The present quantum of rice ration in Kerala is 120 grams per adult per day. Supplies of rice from the Central pool are expected to be sufficient to maintain distribution at this rate and to increase it to 160 grams per adult per day during the lean season.

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा किराये का भुगतान न किया जाना

* 98. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री सामिनाथन् :
श्री सेझियान :
श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली बहुत घाटे में चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने किराये का भुगतान न किये जाने के आधार पर सुपर बाजार को वहां से हटाये जाने के लिए सुपर बाजार के प्रबन्धक को नोटिस दिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि घाटा होने का कारण कुप्रबन्ध है और क्या इस बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन से कोई विरोधी पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना घाटा हुआ ; और

(ङ) सुपर बाजार खोलने का उद्देश्य कहां तक पूरा हुआ है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए की सुपर बाजार एक घाटे वाला संगठन न बन जाये, क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा. एरिंग) : (क) इसे अपने कार्यचालन के प्रथम तीन वर्षों में हानि हुई ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) हानि के मुख्य कारण ये हैं—प्रथम वर्ष में कारोबार बढाने संबन्धी अधिक व्यय, कनाट सर्कस में इमारत का अधिक किराया, प्रशासनिक तथा परिचालन संबन्धी अधिक व्यय तथा स्टाक में अधिक कमियां और वस्तुओं का अनधिकृत रूप से बाहर जाना । दिल्ली प्रशासन से ऐसा कोई प्रतिवाद प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, परन्तु इनमें सुधार लाने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा ध्यान दिया जाता रहा है ।

(घ) जून, 1969 के अन्त तक लगभग 40 लाख रुपए ।

(ङ) सुपर बाजार की स्थापना रुपये के अवमूल्यन के समय उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के उपायों के अंग के रूप में जुलाई, 1969 में की गई थी । इसने प्रारम्भ में उचित मूल्यों पर वस्तुएं बेचकर और उचित व्यापारिक प्रथाएं अपनाकर उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की प्रवृत्ति पर स्वस्थ प्रभाव डाला डाला था यह वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में भी अपने कार्यचालन में और सुधार करके एक प्रभावशाली भूमिका अदा कर सकता है । सुपर बाजार के मैनेजमेन्ट द्वारा, सुधरे व्यापारिक तथा प्रशासनिक तरीकों को अपनाकर, वस्तुओं के अनधिकृत रूप से बाहर ले जाने तथा स्टाक में होने वाली कमी को रोक कर, व्यय में किफायत करके तथा बिक्री और आय के दूसरे साधनों को बढ़ाकर, हानि को कम करने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

*99. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR MISRA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI RAMKISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to nationalise the sugar industry in the entire country on some uniform basis ;

(b) if so, the outlines and complete details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government had decided to appoint a committee to study the working of the sugar industry in the context of the demand for the nationalisation of sugar undertakings. The constitution of the Committee and the finalisation of the terms of reference are being processed.

Strike in Engineering Industry in Jamshedpur

*100. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what were the demands of the workers in TELCO, Jamshedpur Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Indian Steel Wire Products, Tata Rolling Faster and Indian Tube Company, who were on strike for 48 days recently ; and

(b) what were the steps taken by Government to settle that dispute and on what terms the strike was called off on the 4th January, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) The workers' demand was for an immediate upward revision of wages to the extent proposed by them.

(b) The Government of Bihar had appointed a Tripartite Committee to go into the matter in pursuance of an agreement reached in September, 1969. The workers, however, went on strike before the Committee could conclude its work. Conciliation proceedings were held by the State Government and agreements were reached between some of the managements and their recognised unions on the question of wage revision. The strike was called off following an appeal issued by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour on the 3rd January, 1970.

रबी की फसल के खाद्यान्नों का अनुमान

*101. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष रबी की फसल के विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों का अनुमानत : कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों की वसूली के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं तथा वह कितने मूल्य के हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अनुमान है कि 1969-70 के बिपड़न मौसम में गेहूं और अन्य रबी फसलों का उत्पादन लगभग 254 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ है। हालांकि इस समय अगली रबी की फसल के सम्बन्ध में ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है फिर भी आशा है कि वह मौजूदा फसल से बेहतर ही होगी ।

(ख) 1969-70 में बिकने वाली 1968-69 की रबी फसल का कोई अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि देशी लाल गेहूं को छोड़कर सभी किस्मों के लिए निर्धारित 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य पर पेश की गई गेहूं की सारी मात्रा को खरीद लेने के लिए सरकार वचनबद्ध थी। 1970-71 में बिकने वाली 1969-70 की फसल के लिए अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्यों और मूल्यों पर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से मौसम के शुरू होने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के श्रमिकों की मांगे

* 102 **श्री बृजराज सिंह—कोटा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत फार्म सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान के कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिकों ने एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है, जिसमें उन्होंने फार्म में उच्चाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति पर प्रतिप्रतिबन्ध लगाने की मांग की है क्योंकि उनकी नियुक्ति से फार्म का मुनाफा कम हो जाता है, तथा श्रमिकों के हितों को ठेस पहुंचती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं । सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Film Council

*103. SHRI MAYAVAN
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a Film Council :

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up ;

(c) what will be its main functions and powers ; and

(d) how far its formation will help the Film Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is not yet possible to state exactly when the Film Council will be set up. However, exploratory work is in hand.

Rise in Price of Vanaspati

*104. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Vanaspati have been increasing constantly and have especially gone very high during January, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of Vanaspati have been increased by the Mill-owners twice during December, 1969 and January, 1970 ; and

(c) if so, whether the prices of Vanaspati were increased with the concurrence of the Central Government and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of Vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE) : (a) The prices of vanaspati are subject to statutory control by Central Government. These were reduced twice during November, 1969 by 55 to 76 paise per kg. in the different zones. They were maintained unchanged all through December 1969 and the first three weeks of January 1970, except for an increase of 25 paise per kg. allowed in the West Zone on the 25th December. They were increased by 25 paise per kg. in all the zones on the 23rd January.

(b) and (c). As the prices of vanaspati are subject to statutory control, the question of mill-owners effecting any increases beyond those permitted by Government does not arise.

Dry Farming Experiments

*105. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment have started dry-farming expriments in the country ;

(b) if so, since when and in which parts of the country specially in Bihar ; and

(c) whether Government are being helped by foreign collaboration and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Experiments on different aspects of dry farming are in progress at many Central and State Agricultural Research Institutes such as Central Arid Zone Researah Institute, Jodhpur, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centres and Agricultural Universities. Moreover, under the various crop improvement schemes and the coordinated agronomic trial schemes some experiments under dry farming conditions are in progress all over the country. However, this effort was not considered adequate and commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. It was felt that an intensive and coordinated effort in research is needed and for this purpose a coordinated scheme on dry farming has been proposed which will cover different agro-climatic and soil conditions in India.

(b) In Bihar under the scheme it is proposed to set up a centre at Ranchi.

(c) The Canadian Government is considering the possibility of giving technical assistance for this research programme. Till definite proposals are received, it is too early to give any details of the assistance programme.

Development of Deep-Sea Fishing

*106. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the development of deep-sea fishing around Indian cost has been drawn up;

(b) if so; the details thereof;

(c) whether any trawler-fleet is to be engaged under the scheme; if so, its salient features and from where and at what cost the fleat would be obtained; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the scheme so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan envisages intensification of deep sea fishing. Fishing harbours capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels are being provided at various ports around the coast. Survey operations for the location of deep sea fishing resources are being intensified. Measures have been initiated to organize construction of deep sea fishing vessels in the country. It is contemplated that in the context of provision of this infra-structure, 300 deep sea fishing vessels will be introduced during the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan mainly in the private and co-operative sectors.

(c) The bulk of the 300 fishing vessels is proposed to be constructed in Indian ship building yards. A limited number of vessels may have to be imported, and a scheme for import of 30 vessels subject to certain conditions, one of which is that for every two vessels imported one should be constructed indigenously, is being implemented. The cost of this fleet is estimated as Rs. 35 crores.

(d) Harbours capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels are already under construction at Tuticorin, Vizhinjom and Karwar. Large fishing harbours with full facilities for berthing, repair and maintenance of deep sea fishing vessels and for handling of the catches have been sanctioned at Bombay and Madras. Work has been taken up at several other ports for investigation of sites and preparation of plans and estimates. The Central Deep Sea Exploratory Organisation which carries out surveys to locate fishing grounds is being strengthened by the addition of 24 vessels, most of which are already under construction. The Central and State Governments and public sector corporations had placed orders

in 1968-69 on Indian ship building yards for construction of 40 fishing trawlers of 57 ft. length. Delivery of these vessels has already commenced. It is expected that orders for an additional 15 vessels will be placed on indigenous ship building yards by the private industry in terms of the conditions of the scheme of import of 30 vessels. A scheme for subsidising indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels has been drawn up. The capacity for training of operatives of deep sea fishing vessels has been expanded by the establishment in 1968 of a training unit at Madras in addition to the existing unit at Cochin. Two 90 ft. Swedish vessels received as gift from the Government of Sweden in 1969 have been allotted to the training institute for practical training of skippers of fishing vessels, master fishermen, engine drivers, electronic engineers and other personnel of deep sea fishing vessels.

Reduction in number of Holidays for A. I. R. Shift Staff

*107. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Gazetted and restricted holidays for operative staff *i.e.*, shift staff working in All India Radio has been reduced from 18 to 9 in a year with effect from the 8th September 1969;

(b) if so, whether the casual leave has been increased from 12 days to 18 days in a year as admissible to operative staff working in the other Departments of the Central Government, who are granted a limited number of gazetted and restricted holidays; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The duty hours of shift staff in All India Radio have been fixed at 42 hours per week which is less than the duty hours prescribed for shift staff in certain other departments. Therefore, the question of increasing the quantum of casual leave in the case of shift staff in All India Radio does not arise.

सूर्यगढ़ मुंगेर में चोरी किये गये तांबे के तार का बरामद किया जाना

* 108. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1970 के पहले सप्ताह में मुंगेर जिले में सूर्यगढ़ से लगभग 50,000 रु० के मूल्य का टेलीफोन का तार बरामद किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में तांबे के तार की चोरी को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) मुंगेर जिले में सूर्यगढ़ पुलिस थाना द्वारा लगभग 800 किलोग्राम तांबे का तार बरामद किया गया था। अभी यह सिद्ध होना बाकी है कि यह टेलीग्राफ का ही तार है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इतनी मात्रा में तार का वही-मूल्य 10,000 रुपये होगा।

(ख) बिहार के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल बरामद हुए तार के संबंध में पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से संपर्क स्थापित किये हुए हैं।

(ग) इस संबंध में विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

(i) विभागीय अधिकारियों को संबंधित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ और अधिक संपर्क कायम करने के लिए हिदायतें दी गई हैं।

(ii) राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा गया है कि वे तांबे के तार की चोरी रोकने के लिए पुलिस महानिरीक्षक को हिदायत दें।

(iii) अपराधियों को और भी कड़ा दंड देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1950 को संशोधित किया जा रहा है।

(iv) जहां-कहीं संभव है तांबे के तार के स्थान पर तांबे से भला इस्पात का तार या ए० सी० एस० आर० तार लगाया जा रहा है।

Composition of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee

*10. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the members selected for Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee this year;

(b) the number of members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their names;

(c) the criteria adopted for the constitution of the Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee ;

(d) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons have been given full representation in the Committee; and

(e) if not, whether there is any proposal to give any further representation to persons of these communities; and if so, by what time it will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) (a) 30 members, besides two officials of the Department who are *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary, have been nominated on the Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee. The names of these members are shown in the list laid on the table of the Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2606/70]

(b) There is no separate provision for nomination of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Telephone Advisory Committee.

(c) The Telephone Advisory Committee at Delhi consists of representatives of the Delhi Administration—the Metropolitan Council, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Members of Parliament, Trade and Commerce, Press, Medical Profession, Refugees, Unrepresented Interests and Prominent Public Workers. The nominations are made by the Minister of Communications from panels of names prepared on the basis of recommendations obtained or received from the Delhi Administration, the Municipal Corporation and the representative bodies of the interests concerned. In case of unrepresented interests' the nominations are made at the discretion of the Minister of Communications.

(d) Does not aries in view of (b) above.

(e) No, Sir.

Effect of Fertilizer Levy on its Consumption

*110. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Opposition strongly criticised Government for the imposition of fertiliser levy and warned that use of fertiliser by the small farmer will be affected by this;

(b) whether this prediction has not come true now;

(c) the shortfall expected in the fertiliser consumption, State-wise;

(d) the comparison of the fertilizer consumption after the last year's budget with the fertilizer consumption in the previous year; and

(e) whether Government propose to abolish the fertilizer levy in the light of this

dismal experience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is a fact that the Honourable Members of Opposition had criticized the imposition of levy.

(b) to (d). The latest estimates of consumption of fertiliser made by the State for the year 1969-70 indicate that an increase of about 18% in fertiliser consumption is expected during 1969-70 over that of the previous year. This rate of increase in the consumption of fertilisers is, however, lower than planned.

(e) No, Sir. Nothing can be said at this stage.

Estimates of the Employment and Under-Employment and Educated Unemployed

*111. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is wide divergence of opinion about the extent of unemployment and under-employment in the country between the estimates drawn by the official and on-official bodies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government have not so far been able to finalise the terms of reference of the Committee which would make the assessment of the problem; and

(c) if so, Government's estimate of the educated unemployed in the country at present and how it is likely to grow during the Fourth Plan period *vis-a-vis* the employment opportunities that will be created during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are being finalised.

(c) Precise estimates are not available. The Fourth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised.

Production of Commercial Crops

*112. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are making efforts to increase the production of commercial crops with a view to make it available in larger quantities for export promotion and import substitution; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for raising the production of Commercial Crops with a view to making them available in larger quantities for export promotion and import substitution through the adoption of intensive cultivation measures have been implemented in suitable areas. An expenditure of Rs. 2.32 crores is likely to be incurred on these schemes during 1969-70. These schemes will be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

बड़े नगरों के लिए पृथक डाक सर्किल बनाना

* 113. **श्री देव राव पाटिल:** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बम्बई, कलकत्ता मद्रास तथा दिल्ली नगरों के लिए पृथक पी० एम० जी० सर्किलों तथा उपरोक्त नगरों के अतिरिक्त अन्य नगरों में विभाग का काम करने के लिए पी० एम० जी० के पृथक सर्किलों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई नगर के अतिरिक्त नागपुर में एक पी० एम० जी० सर्किल स्थापित करने की मांग की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) स्थानीय रूप से समय-समय पर यह मांग की जाती रही है कि एक अलग डाक-तार सर्किल की स्थापना की जाए जिसका मुख्यालय नागपुर हो ।

(ग) सरकार की मौजूदा नीति यह है कि प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए केवल एक ही सामान्य डाक-तार प्रशासन हो ।

Gheraos in West Beagal

*114. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been as many as 228 gheraos in the industry of West Bengal from February to July, 1969;

(b) if so, how far they have affected production adversely; and

(c) the recommandations of the Labour Commission for dealing with gheraos ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the State Government, the number of gheraos in industrial establishments in West Bengal from February to July 1969 was 261 (provisional). No information is available regarding loss of production.

(c) The National Commission on Labour have stated that Gherao cannot be treated as a form of labour protest, since it involves physical coercion rather than economic pressure, is harmful to the working class, and in the long run may affect national interest.

Suggestion from U.N.O. on Land Reform

*115. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published by "*Economic Times*" dated the 9th January, 1970, under the caption "Thant urges land reforms—Green revolution may turn vicious";

(b) if so, the full text of the UN Secretary General Mr. U. Thant's note; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELFPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the U. N. Secretary General's Note is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2607/70]

(c) The points raised in Secretary General's Note have already been taken note of at the Conference of Chief Ministers on Land Reforms held on November 28-29, 1969.

Supply of Popular and Effective Medicines to Industrial Workers Under Employee's State Insurance Scheme

*116. SHRI MANGALA-THUMADAM :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the industrial workers insured under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme are being given popular and effective medicines ;

(b) whether any distinction is made between the medicines due to their cost and country of manufacture; and

(c) the percentage of indigenous medicines prescribed under the Scheme to that of manufactured in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information :

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The information is not available as provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of State Governments.

नागालैंड में जाली डाक-टिकटों की बिक्री

* 117. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागालैंड में जाली डाक टिकटों की बिक्री के बारे में सरकार को कुछ जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या वे डाक-टिकटें देश में जारी डाक टिकटों से भिन्न हैं तथा किसी अन्य देश में छापी गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से उनकी बिक्री हो रही है और सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि नागालैंड में कोई जाली डाक-टिकट नहीं बेचे जा रहे हैं। फिर भी समय-समय पर ऐसे समाचार मिले हैं कि विदेशों में कुछ डाक-टिकट विक्रेता तथाकथित स्वतंत्र नागालैंड राज्य द्वारा जारी किए बताये गए डाक-टिकट बेचने की पेशकश करते हैं। कुछ समय पूर्व स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों में सरकार के देखने में भी एक ऐसा समाचार आया है कि नई दिल्ली में इस तरह के डाक-टिकटों की बिक्री हो रही थी।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) सर्व प्रथम 1965 में इस मामले की ओर उस समय ध्यान दिलाया गया जब यूनाइटेड किंगडम की एक फर्म ने बम्बई में एक फिलाटेलिस्ट को इन डाक-टिकटों का एक सैट भेजा।

सभी डाकघरों को यह हिदायत दी गई है कि पत्रों पर ऐसे डाक-टिकटों के प्रयोग पर निगाह रखें और ऐसे मामलों की तुरन्त रिपोर्ट कराएं।

विदेशों में भी हमारे सभी मिशनों को यह हिदायत दी गई है कि इस पर निगाह रखें और संबंधित फर्मों को यह सूचित कर दें कि ऐसे डाक-टिकटों का लेन-देन न करें।

जहां तक दिल्ली में डाक-टिकटों की कथित बिक्री का प्रश्न है, इस मामले में पुलिस को दंड संहिता के अंतर्गत कार्रवाई करने के लिए रिपोर्ट की गई है।

Preference in Disposal of Imported Fertilizers

*118. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have preferred to dispose of imported fertilizers over fertilizers produced indigenously ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to slow sale, the stocks of indigenous fertilizers have damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, the programme of supply to each State is drawn up in consultation with the State and the inserested manufacturers and the Central Fertiliser Pool is to supply from imported stock only to the extent manufacturerers cannot meet the requirements of the States.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such report has been received by this Ministry.

Central Grant to West Bengal for Irrigation of Jute Fields

*119. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government to allot Rs. 4.00 crores outside the State Plan, ceiling for the installation of 200 river lift points for irrigating Jute fields in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether it is a fact that request of the Government of West Bengal has been turned down on the ground of paucity of funds; and

(e) why it has not been considered possible to allot Rs. 4.00 crores outside the State Plan for this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Thn scheme was duly considered. But as a total outlay of Rs. 3.92 crores had been approved in the Central Sector for the development of Jute during the Fourth Plan for all the Jute growing States, it was not found possible to accommodate the scheme within the said provision. However, an amount of Rs. 1.75 crores has been provided to the State for 1969-70 for minor irrigation as relief in re-payment of Central Loans. This has been done keeping in view, *inter alia*, the requirement of Jute crop.

Steps taken to check Drought in the Country

*120. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will ths Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to check drought in various parts of the country which have become a recurring feature ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) how far they are going to meet the requirements of such areas, Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2608/70].

Income of agricultural Labour according to National Sample Survey

601. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the money income and real income of agricultural Labourers, State-wise as per latest national sample survey ;

(b) the employment and unemployment among agricultural labourers ; and

(c) the position regarding Land-holding and landlessness among agricultural labourers, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). The required information is given in Statements I, II and III, which is based on the data thrown up by Rular Labour Enquiry (1964-65), is laid on

the Tableof the House. [*Pleaced in Library. See* No. LT-2609/70].

Rate of Growth of Food and Commercial Crops

602. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of percentage growth in the production of food, jute, cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee and other cash crops in each State from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ; and

(b) the share of a (i) extension of area under cultivation, (ii) extension of irrigation facilities; and (iii) increased use of fertilisers in the total additional foodgrains and cash crops production in each State during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement (Annexure I) showing percentage increase/decrease in production of foodgrains, jute, cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee and sugarcane in 1968-69 over 1967-68 in each State is laid on the Table of the House. [*Pleced in Libra*ry. See No. LT-2610/70].

For jute, percentagae variation during 1969-70 over 1968-69 has also been given. For other crops, estimates of production for 1969-70 have not yet become avilable.

(b) Production of foodgrains and cash crops in any given year influenced not only by the inputs such as irrigation, fertilizers, but also by the weather conditions during the year. Information on separate shares of different factors in the actual variation in the production of different crops is not available. However, a statement (Annexure II) showing percentage variation in area under different crops during 1968-69 over 1967-68 in each State along with the percentage increase in the area under jute during 1969 70 over 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2610/70]. Similar information for other crops for 1969-70 has not yet become available.

Average Return from a Unite of Cultivated Area

603. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average gross financial returns from a unit of cultivated area in each State as per latest survey of the economies of farm management ;

(b) the proportion of the area sown more than once in the total net cropped area in India and in each State from 1966-67 to 1968-69 ; and

(c) the proportion of area under irrigation to the total cropped area in India and in each State during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A Statement showing the figures of average gross income per hectare of cropped area based on the recent Farm Management Studies conducted in selected districts is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2611/70]. These Studies have been conducted only in certain selected districts in various States during different periods and are not designed to give State-wise estimates.

(b) and (c). Statistics of irrigation and cropping intensity are collected as part of Land Utilisation Statistics and become avilable with some time lag. A statement showing percentage of (i) area sown more than once to net area sown and of (ii) gross irrigated area to gross cropped area, in different States of India during 1966-67, the latest year for which all India data are available, is given in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2611/70]

Closure of Factories in States and Resultant Unemployment

604. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories, industry-wise, closed down in each State, year-wise, during the last three years and the number of factories, industry-wise remaining closed till date in each State :

(b) the number of workers without employment due to these closures in each State industry-wise and year-wise during the above period and the number of workers industry-wise remaining unemployed in each State till date;

(c) the number of factories, industry-wise, re-opened in each State during the above period:

(d) the particulars of factories employing one thousand workers and more in each industry which closed down during the above period; and

(e) the particulars of factories, industry-wise, employing one thousand and more workers, remaining closed in each State till date ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of Sulphur by Sugar Mills

605. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Committee on Public Undertakings has suggested for less use of sulphur in Sugar Mills;

(b) whether Government have induced the sugar mills to switch over to other methods for refining sugar; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the sugar mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) ; (a). Yes, Sir. The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 5th Report submitted in December, 1967, had suggested that the Government should induce the sugar mills using sulphur to switch over to the carbonation process.

(b) The National Sugar Institute, Kanpur developed a process of producing white sugar without the use of sulphur. This has been recommended for adoption to the sugar industry. This process, however, requiries additional capital investment and the comparative economic advantage of producing sugar by the new process as compared with the existing methods has yet to be established by full scale trials.

(c) The reaction of sugar factories to the new process has not yet been favourable.

Increase in Prices of Vanaspati

606. SHRI D. V. SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of Vanaspati have recently been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent in each Zone and the reasons therefor;

(c) the overall increase in prices of Vanaspati since November, 1969;

(d) whether Government are aware that retailers sell out Vanaspati at black-market prices much higher than those fixed by Government from time to time; and

(e) if so, the steps taken and which are being taken to prevent hoarding and black marketing in Vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) An increase of 20 paise per kg. was allowed in all the zones having regard to the prevailing prices of groundnut oil during the last six weeks.

(c) Compared to the prices on the 1st November, 1969 there has been a net decrease in vanaspati prices and not an increase; the extent of decrease as of date being 12, 10, 11 and 6 paise per kg. in the North, South, East and West zones respectively.

(d) Reports regarding sale of vanaspati at prices higher than those fixed by the Government occasionally appear in the Press. The State Governments have been requested to maintain a careful watch in this regard and to enforce the notified prices strictly. They are being reminded.

(e) Most of the State Governments have, at the instance of the Central Government, issued licensing orders to bring the wholesale and retail trade in vanaspati under statutory control.

Family planning in Cattle

607. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments are contemplating to introduce family planning in cattle for ensuring good bread cattle;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have initiated or are initiating this programme; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a). The erstwhile Central Council of Goshamvardhana had undertaken a pilot project for "Curbing propagation of uneconomic cows in the country" and the States were advised to take up this Project. The Project aimed at sterilisation of uneconomic cattle to prevent their further multiplication.

(b) The Project could so far be initiated only in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra and Tamilnadu on experimental basis.

(c) The Government of India approved the technical programme of the Scheme and advised the State Governments for its implementation. So far the response of the State Governments is found to be very slow.

Wages of Unskilled Labour in Rajasthan

608. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum wage of an unskilled labourer in Daribo and other Central or State-owned industries in Rajasthan ;

(b) the minimum wage at Khetri ; and

(c) who is responsible for the wages at Khetri and how it has affected the cost structure of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILIATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Statutory minimum wages are fixed in respect of such employments, whether under Central or State Government, which are included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 or which are added thereto under section 27 of the Act. Action to fix/revise minimum wages in the scheduled employments is taken by the "Appropriate Government" as defined in section 2(b) of the Act in their respective spheres, and the wages fixed/revised by them are notified in the official Gazettes whenever fixation/revision takes place.

Starting of a Cashew Research Station by Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SARIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUNHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposal of Kerala State Cashew Deve-

lopment Corporation to start a Cashew Research Station :

(b) if so, whether Government will give necessary financial and other aids to the Corporation ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Implementation of Coal Wage Board Recommendations in Collieries in Korba Region

610. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some collieries in the Korba region have not implemented the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board ;

(b) if so, the names of the collieries not implementing the recommendations and the extent of their non-implementation ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to force the employers to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILIATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

611. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce Unemployment Insurance Scheme in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Certain proposals for a scheme of Unemployment Insurance in respect of employees who are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund are under examination.

(b) and (c). The details have not yet been finalised.

बिहार, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्र

612. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों की सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली है कि वर्ष 1969 में उन्होंने कितने जिलों को कमी ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया था ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांव लाभान्वित हुए तथा उन गांवों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में सरकार ने इन राज्यों को अलग अलग कितना अनुदान तथा ऋण दिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1968 में वर्षा न

होने के कारण सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1969 में सहायता कार्य चालू रखे गये थे। चालू किए गये थे। 1969 में वर्षा न होने से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 1969 के उत्तरार्द्ध में भी सहायता कार्य शुरू किये गये थे।

1968-69 में राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य भर में फैले 22, 799 गांवों को कमी से प्रभावित घोषित किया था। इससे 1.31 करोड़ जनसंख्या प्रभावित हुई थी। 1969-70 में राज्य के कई भागों में सूखे की स्थिति बनी हुई है और राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक 16 जिलों के 9,961 गांवों को अकाल अथवा कमी से प्रभावित घोषित किया है। इससे 70.5 लाख जनसंख्या प्रभावित हुई है।

1968 में वर्षा न होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ जिलों के 26,400 गांव सूखे से प्रभावित हुये थे। उससे 1.05 करोड़ जनसंख्या प्रभावित हुई थी। जुलाई, 1969 के अंत तक सूखे की स्थिति समाप्त हो गई थी।

1969 में बिहार का कोई भी भाग कमी से प्रभावित घोषित नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, एक जिले में जो कि सितम्बर, 1968 से जून, 1969 तक सूखे की लपेट में था, सहायता कार्य किया गया था।

(ग) 1968-69 और 1969-70 में इन राज्यों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1968-69			1969-70		
	ऋण	अनुदान	योग	ऋण	अनुदान	योग
बिहार :	—	—	—	—	—	—
राजस्थान :	13.16	1.35	14.51	21.00	7.50	28.50
उत्तर प्रदेश :	—	—	—	1.00	0.50	1.50

Fall in Consumption of Fertilisers

613. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of fertilisers during the current year so far has been below the target fixed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the target fixed and the actual consumption thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (c). As the year 1969-70 is not yet over, it is not possible to compare the actual consumption with the target. An assessment of consumption of fertilisers duringkharif, 1969 shows that the consumption registered an increase of about 20 per cent in terms of nitrogen and 13 per cent in terms of NPK over the consumption in kharif 1968-69. Latest reports from the States indicate an encouraging trend of consumption in the rabi season. The position of all-India targets of N, P & K are expected achievements is indicated below :

(lakh tonnes)

	N	P	K
1. Operational targets of consumption.	1.7	0.6	0.3
2. Expected level of consumption.	1.45	0.43	0.2

The above estimates of consumption are based on preliminaay reports. Besides, the rabi consumption is still in progress. The final assessment would be completed by March-April, 1970, in consultation with the State Governments and the manufacturers.

(b) The reasons for low level of consumption in comparison to the targets are lack of timely and adequate rainfall in certain areas, lack of adequate credit to the farmers, the rigidity in the distribution system and the gaps in extension work. It has also been noticed that the farmers are not applying the optimum dosages of fertilisers even in areas covered by high yielding varieties programme. The Government are considering a system of guaranteeing extension of credit by bankers to fertiliser dealership has been amended to provide for a liberal system of registration. The Government are also actively considering establishment of Fertiliser Promotion Council for intensive promotion of fertiliser use.

Resolution Passed by B. E. S. T. Worker's Union

614. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the resolution passed by the Annual Conference of the B. E. S. T. Worker's Union, Bombay;

(b) if so, the contents of the resolution ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the Matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Value of Evacuee Property in Pakistan

615. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the evacuee property in Pakistan of which India has been deprived; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to recover it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The value of evacuee immoveble property in West Pakistan of which India has been deprived is about Rs. 500 crores, besides 90 lakh acres of agricultural land.

(b) Inspite of sustained efforts on the part of the Government of India, Pakistan has evaded settlement of this question.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अलाभकर जोतों पर लगान की समाप्ति

616. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य** तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने छोटे किसानों की अलाभकर जोतों पर लगान समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के इस निर्णय का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपनी सिफारिशें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दी हैं ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Delicensing of Marketing of Fertiliser Consumption

217. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to delicense the marketing of the fertiliser consumptions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been amended recently to replace the licensing system by the system of registration of dealers in order to broad-base fertiliser distribution through a large number of sale-points. Under the amended law, the State Governments will invariably have to grant a certificate of registration to any person, who applies for it, unless such person had been convicted for any offence under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) or any Order made thereunder, within three years preceding the date of application. This revised law came into force with effect from the 1st November, 1969; and the licences issued by the State Governments for carrying on the business of selling of fertilisers on or before 30th November, 1969 shall be deemed to be certificates of registration until the date of their expiry.

Losses by Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu

618. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sugar factories incurred heavy losses in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not given permission to dispose of the surplus molasses in the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu ;

(d) whether Government have received any communication from Tamil Nadu seeking the permission to dispose of the surplus molasses in the sugar factories; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Out of 15 sugar factories in Tamil Nadu which worked in 1967-68, 11 factories, in respect of which information is available, showed a net aggregate profit of Rs. 3.21 crores in their accounting year 1967-68. In 1968-69, two cooperative sugar factories incurred loss of Rs. 13.65 lakhs.

(b) In 1968-69, the reasons for loss are low recoveries due to drought conditions, low realisation from sale of free market sugar and payment of higher cane price to cane growers.

(c) to (e). Government have given permission for disposal of surplus molasses by export to other States and outside the country. Action has also been taken to move the surplus molasses from sugar factories. The State Government have also permitted local sale of molasses.

Plan for Taking over of Land in excess of Ceiling

619. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to take over land in excess of ceiling proposed;

(b) when the decision is likely to be given effect to; and

(c) the details of other measures to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Land being a State subject, formulation of policy, enactment of legislation and its implementation with regard to ceiling on holdings is the responsibility of State Governments. It is for the State Governments to chalk out plans for taking over of lands in excess of ceiling limit laid down in the legislation and other ancillary matters connected thereto. The recommendations made in the successive Five Years Plans or the sugestions made by the various Conferences and Committees set up by the Government of India are of the nature of broad common approach which have to be adapted by each State Government with the due regard to local conditions and in response to local needs.

At the Chief Minister's Conference held on Novemner 28-29, 1969 progress made in the implementation of imposition or celling on holdings and taking over and distribution of surplus lands came up for consideration. It was generally agreed that the State Governments and Union Territories will review the provisions in the existing legislation relating to ceiling on holdings, having regard to the new strategy in agriculture, and take necessary measures to enforce the ceiling legislation with a view to making available land for settlement of landless agricultural labourers.

In a letter addressed to Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, with reference to the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference, has suggested that the implementation of ceiling laws should be completed by the end of 1972-73 *i. e.* with about 2 years. The State Governments have been requested to draw up a phased programme in this regard

चौथी योजना में राज्यों की ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

620. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अपनी ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकताओं के विवरण भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने की कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये विभिन्न राज्जों द्वारा सूचित की गई ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकताओं को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के आवंटन के समय इन मांगों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

(घ) ट्रैक्टरों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को जहां तक संभव हो पूरा करने के लिये, देशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त काफी संख्या में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है । 1968-69 की मांग के लिए 15,500 ट्रैक्टरों को आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया, जिसमें से लगभग 14,000 ट्रैक्टर या तो प्राप्त हो गये हैं या समुद्री मार्ग द्वारा आने वाले हैं । 1969-70 की आवश्यकता के लिए 35,000 ट्रैक्टरों को आयात किया जाना है । वर्ष 1968-69 की अवधि में, देशी उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 20,000 निर्धारित किया गया था, लेकिन 15,466 ट्रैक्टर तैयार किये गये हैं । 1971-72 के अन्त तक देशी उत्पादन को 30,000 तक बढ़ाने की आशा की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त, देशी उत्पादन

तथा आयात के द्वारा उपलब्धता में सुधार के लिये निम्नलिखित तरीके अपनाये गये हैं :—

(i) ट्रैक्टर उद्योग को प्राथमिक उद्योग घोषित किया गया है । लाइसेंस क्षमता प्राप्ति के लिये, आवश्यक अतिरिक्त पूंजीगत माल के लिये, आयात लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति देकर, सरकार ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं के क्रमिक निर्माण कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कल-पुर्जों तथा कच्चे माल के आयात के लिये ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं की पूर्ण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में समर्थ रही है। कम अश्व शक्ति वाले ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्तमान ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं तथा अन्य इच्छुक कम्पनियों को भी जो कि ट्रैक्टर निर्माण शुरू करना चाहती है, प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कृषि ह्वीलड ट्रैक्टर उद्योग को 7 फरवरी, 1968 से 'लाइसेंसिन्ग प्रोविजन आफ दी इन्डस्ट्रीज (डी एण्ड आर) एक्ट, 1951 से छूट दे दी गई है । सिद्धान्त रूप से ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए आठ नई योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई हैं और तीन योजनायें विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में विचाराधीन हैं तथा पाँच स्थानों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में विस्तृत योजनाओं की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ii) प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष कम अश्व शक्ति (20 अश्व शक्ति) के 12,000 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण शुरू करने का विचार है ।

(iii) सप्लाई की स्थिति को सरल करने की दृष्टि से, विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय सम्बन्धियों से उपहार के रूप में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

(iv) देशी उत्पादन की मांग और पूर्ति के अन्तर को, विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि पर आयात द्वारा सम्भव सीमा तक पूरा किया जायेगा ।

राज्यों को ट्रैक्टरों का आवंटन वर्षानुवर्ष के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

विवरण

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	योग
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	20,000
2.	आसाम	750*
3.	बिहार	13,673
4.	गुजरात	11,500
5.	हरियाणा	35,900
6.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	100*
7.	केरल	10,050
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	15,200
9.	तामिल नाडु	11,550
10.	महाराष्ट्र	5,750
11.	मैसूर	7,640
12.	नागालैंड	46*
13.	उड़ीसा	2,905
14.	पंजाब	1,04,200
15.	राजस्थान	28,750
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,61,700
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,463
18.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2,875
	योग	4,34,052

*पूरी जानकारी की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

नोट : ये आवश्यकतायें अनुमानित हैं

क्योंकि कुछ राज्य सरकारें/कृषि उद्योग निगमें अपने राज्यों में नई योजनाओं/प्रायोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन अथवा अन्य कारणों से अपनी आवश्यकताओं का संशोधन करती रहती हैं ।

Import of Rs-09 Tractors from East Germany and Rumania

621. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD and AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imported Model RS-09 tractors from East Germany and also from Rumania and if so, how many of each and value ;

(b) whether these tractors have completely failed particularly in Andhra Pradesh and whether Agro-Industries, Hyderabad have threatened legal action against Government for compensation :

(c) whether a technical delegation visited Andhra Pradesh to inspect the RS-09 German tractors ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the Report on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During 1968-69 and 1969-70, 2000 numbers of RS-09 tractors valued at Rs. 212 00 lakhs from G.D.R. were imported. No RS-09 tractors were imported from Rumania.

(b) No, Sir. Sizeable number of these tractors have been sold to farmers in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, and Gujarat. Field reports about their performance received from Punjab and Gujarat are quite satisfactory. However, there have been some complaints from Andhra Pradesh about the performance of these tractors.

(c) and (d). A Technical Team was sent to Andhra Pradesh recently. The Team has submitted an interim report and this is currently under discussion with the Technical Delegation of G.D.R. which has just arrived in the country. The report when finalised will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Import and Manufacture of Tractors

622. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors imported from each country and values in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the import proposed in 1970-71 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was decided by Government that import of tractors should be restricted to only those makes which are being currently produced in India to simplify spare parts and servicing ;

(c) if so, why tractors which are not actually yet being made in India have been imported and against whose instructions ;

(d) the steps which Government have taken to compensate the farmers who purchased German and Rumanian tractors ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take action against officers who advised Government for importing such tractors and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It was decided to import 15,500 tractors against the requirement for 1968-69. The makes and value of these tractors are as follows: —

	Make	*Nos.*	*Total Value*
(1)	Zetor 2011 SKD	5,000	Rs. 4,61,85,000 (FOB)
(2)	DT-14B	6,000	Rs. 3,63,00,000 (CIF)
(3)	Byelarus.	500	Rs. 63,92,500 *(CIF)
(4)	RS 09	3,000	Rs. 3,18,00,000 (C&F)
(5)	Super UTOS (U-650)	1,000	Rs. 1,50,25,000 (C&F)

Besides, it has also been decided to import 35,000 tractors against the requirements for 1969-70. Of these agreements have been concluded for the import of 18,500 tractors as detailed below:—

Name of the Country	*Make*	*No. to be Imported*	*Total Cost*	
Czechoslovakia	Zetor 2011 SKD Rice Spl	1000	Rs. 1,09,57,000	(C&F)
	Zetor 2011 SKD	2500	Rs. 2,50,17,500	,,
	Zetor 2011 Rice Special	2500	Rs. 2,86,67,500	,,
	Zetor 5511	1000	Rs. 1,76,80,000	,,
Rumania	U-650	2,250	Rs. 4,42,12,500	,,
	U-651	750	Rs. 1,63,12,500	,,
G. D. R.	RS-09	7000	Rs. 6,54,50,000	,,
U. S. S. R.	Byelarus MTZ-5MS	1500	Rs. 2,02,50,000	(CIF)
	Total.	18500		

*Excludes a special discount of Rs. 3 lakhs.

A statement showing the total number of tractors imported from each country and values in 1967-68, 1968-99 and 1969-70 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2612/70]

(b) The Government's policy is to allow import of tractors in the country subject to availability of foreign exchange, (i) of such make/makes as have a manufacturing programme approved by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs and/or those whose manufacture is likely to be established in the country in the foreseeable future, (ii) of tractor which have been tested at Tractors Training and Testing Station, Budni and found satisfactory or, alternatively, we have had sufficiently long experience of their satisfactory performance in Indian conditions.

(c) In view of (b) above, this does not arise.

(d) The performance of these tractors has been generally satisfactory in the different States. However, where warrenty claims arise, these are met by the foreign suppliers as is the normal practice in the case of all imported tractors.

(e) In view of (b) and (d) this does not arise.

All India Rule Credit Review Committee Report

623. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Rural Credit Review Committee has since submitted its final report ;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Govenment thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Findings/Recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken.
Some of the main findings and recommendations are :—	
(i) While reorganisation of Cooperative credit should be pursued, the progress of agriculture can not be tied to the progress of Coop. credit alone. The farmer would be better served, if other institutions coexist with the cooperative organisation in a healthy Competition.	This has been accepted.
(ii) Cooperatives and Commercial Banks should reorient their loan policies to suit production needs especially of the small farmers.	Action is being taken to achieve this end.
(iii) Implementation of a pilot scheme of Small Farmers Development Agencies to assist potentially viable small farmers.	This scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan.
(iv) Creation of a Rural Electrification Corporation.	The Corporation was established on 25.7.1969.
(v) Creation of an Agricultural Credit Board within the Reserve Bank to look after the needs of Cooperative and other rural credit.	The Board has been set up recently, on 20.2.1970.
(vi) Amendment of the R. B. I. Act to make it possible for the bank to finance animal husbandry activities and fisheries, when undertaken independently of agriculture.	This is under examination.

Aerial Spray of Fertilisers

625. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under cousideration for aerial spraying of fertilizers in the fields of the country ;

(b) if so, the details there of ; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes. A Centrally sponsored Scheme on the aerial spraying of urea on Jute and Mesta crops in important jute and Mesta growing States is already in operation. A gross area of 9,000 acres and 13,063 acres was covered under this scheme during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively. During the Fourth Plan it is planned to cover an area of 1,50,000 acres. Grant is given to States to meet the total cost of urea and operational charges of the aircrafts.

It is intended to extend this aerial spraying programme covering Paddy and

Wheat crops also. Experimental-*cum* demonstration trials have been done on 12,000 acres of rainfed Paddy in Madhya Pradesh during Kharif 1969 and 5,000 acres on rainfed wheat in Rajasthan in rabi 1969-70. The results on paddy crop in Madhya Pradesh have been quite encouraging and it is contemplated to extend this programme for stepping up agricultural production in rainfed and dry areas.

(c) It has been planned to spend an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs on the Centrally sponsored scheme of aerial spraying of urea on jute and Mesta crop during the 4th Plan. Details of the schemes have not been finalised.

Creation of Job Opportunities to check Unemployment

626. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the measures Government intend to take for creating more job opportunities with a view to check the growing unemployment ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give unemployment relief to the registered unemployed or to the educated unemployed ; and

(c) if so. the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION. (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and communication and social services such as education, health, family planning & social welfare included in the Fourth Five Year Plan are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for unemployed persons.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Profits made by Sugar Mills in U.P. and Bihar

627. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the profit made by the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

On the basis of information received from sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the net profits/losses made by them during their accounting years 1966-67 and 1967-68 were as under :

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State	1966-67			1967-68		
	No. of factories worked	No. of factories reporting	Net Profit (+) loss (—)	No. of factories worked	No. of factories reporting	Net Profit (+) loss (—)
Uttar Pradesh	71	65	(—) 84.98	71	64	(+) 310.48
Bihar	29	23	(+) 31.50	27	22	(+) 125·45

Profit and loss figures for 1968-69 are not available.

Rice Development Council

628 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up Rice Development Council ;

(b) if so, its constitution, powers and functions ; and

(c) when it will come into existence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing constitution, powers and functions of Indian Rice Development Council is attached.

(c) The Council will start functioning on receipt of nominations from the State Governments and other agencies.

Statement

Constitution, and Powers Functions of Indian Rice Development Council.

Constitution.

I. Chairman.....A non-official nominated by Government.

II. Vice-Chairman : Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Department of Agriculture.

III. Members :

(a) Representative of the State and Central Governments :—

1. One representative each of the State Govts. in the Deptt. of Agriculture to be nominated by the State Governments.

2. One Farmer from each State nominated by the State Governments.

3. Four representatives of the Growers nominated by Govt. of India.

4. 3 Members of Parliament—two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha.

5. One representative of the Planning Commission.

6. Agricultural Commissioner, with the Govt. of India.

7. The Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research or his nominee.

8. One representative from the Rice Millers' Association.

9. One Representative from the Deptt. of Food.

10. Two or more persons nominated by the Govt. keeping in view their contribution in the field of research or development.

11. Member Secretary—The Director of Rice Development.

Functions :

1. To consider from time to time the rice development programme in the country as formulated by the Central and State Governments.

2. To consider the latest technological developments in rice production within the country and abroad and suggest measures for their propagation in the States

3. To consider the progress of research being undertaken or to be undertaken.

4. To consider and review the progress of rice development in the context of the targets laid down in the Annual and Five Years Plan.

5. To suggest measures for accelerating the tempo of rice development being implemented in the States.

6. To make an appraisal of the prevailing prices for paddy, particularly exotic varieties and to recommand measures for stabilising the prices.

7. Such problems as may be referred to the Council by Govt. of India for advice.

Powers :

1. The headquarters of the Indian Rice Development Council will be at Patna.

2. The Indian Rice Development Council will be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture).

3. The Council will meet periodically at least once in six months, and will make its recommendations to the Govt. of India.

Steps to check Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

629. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what positive steps are being taken to bring down the prices of Foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are going to have control right from procurement to distribution of foodgrains to bring down the prices; and

(c) if not, other measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Large quatities of foodgrains are distributed through the public distribution system. Allocations from the Central pool to the States have also been stepped up where necessary. In areas where there is undue rise in the prices of foodgrains, releases of buffer stocks through the open market is also being tried.

(b) The Government are already procuring and distributing a considerable volume of the marketed surplus of foodgrains.

(c) Adequate and timely action taken on the steps enumerated at (a) above is expected to ensure price stability.

Report of Wage Board for Electricty Workers

630. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Wage Board for Electricity Workers has been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have accepted the report; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to get the report implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The Board's report was submitted to Government on 12.12.1969 and the recommendations are under examination. The question of implementation will be taken up after Government announces its decisions on the recommendations.

Strike Notice by P.T.I. Employees

631. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Press Trust of India throughout the country have decided to go on two days token strike on the 28th February, 1970;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to intervene and settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Federation of P. T. I. Employees' Unions had given notice of its intention to call a stay-in-strike from 8.00 A. M. on February 27 to 8.00 A. M. on March 2, 1970 if their demands are not conceded. The demands relate to payment of 8% bonus for 1968, token payment of house rent and medical allowances and certain other issues regarding uniforms, leave, travel, night duty allowances etc.

(c) The matter falls in the State sphere. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has, however, used its good offices to secure an amicable settlement. As a result of its office to secure an amicable settlement. As a result of its efforts, a settlement was signed by the parties on February 25 and the Federation has withdran the strike notice.

State Trading in Foodgrains

632. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking to introduce State Trading in Foodgrains; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). State Trading in foodgrains with an elaborate machinery for procurement and distribution has been in existence for many years. With the establishment of the Food Corporation of India in 1965, the volume of State trading in foodgrains has been considerably stepped up.

Revenue from and Expenditure on Vividh Bharati Programme

633. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vividh Bharati Programme has proved successful from the income point of view; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) On the presumption that the question refers to the Commercial Broadcasting Service of Vividh Bharati, the expenditure incurred on the same during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is furnished as follows :

1967-68	Rs. 8,47,965
1968-69	Rs. 29,49,653

Recommendation of National Labour Commission Re. Relations between Public and Private Sectors

634. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report submitted by the National Commission on Labour has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the National Commission regarding the relations between the public and private sectors;

(c) whether the report shared the expectations of both the labourers and the employers; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to formulate a common labour code as recommended in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a). The report is still under examination in consultation with the various interests concerned.

(b) The Commission's recommendations are generally applicable to both the sectors and some of them relate exclusively to the public sector; but there is no recommendation regarding the relations between the public and the private sectors.

(c) The Commission's report takes into account the views expressed by employers' and workers' organisations.

(d) Does not arise as the Commission has not favoured the formulation of a common labour code.

Labour Unrest in Durgapur Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Burnpur Factory of Indian Iron and Steel Company

635. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Economic Times* of 7th January, 1970 regarding serious labour unrest in Durgapur Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Burnpur Factory of the Indian Iron and Steel Company; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The report contained in the *Economic Times* of January 7, 1970 relates to labour unrest in the Durgapur Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited and the Burnpur Factory of the Indian Iron and Steel Company. The matter falls in the State sphere.

Purchase of Foodgrains from Rayats

636. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the crop production position in the country is happy and there is ample stock with the Rayats now ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fall in the price of foodgrains;

(c) if so, whether Government will undertake to purchase the foodgrain from the Rayats with reasonable price as assured; and

(d) what is the price assured to the farmers this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to available information the production of crop during the current year is satisfactory. The estimate of stocks available with the rayats is not available.

(b) According to Month-end Index number of wholesale prices, there is generally no fall in prices of foodgrains as a whole since November-December, 1969.

(c) The policy of the Government is to purchase all foodgrains offered for sale at the procurement prices fixed.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

The procurement prices of foodgrains are as follows. These prices are assured to the farmers.

Rs. per quintal

Paddy	Between 45.00 to 56.25
Jowar, bajra, maize, ragi.	52.00
Wheat (indigenous other than red)	76.00

Allotment under IV Plan for Master Plan for Development of Fishery of Kerala

637. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has examined the master plan on fishery development submitted by the Kerala Government ; and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to make sufficient allotment for Fisheries development during the 4th Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A preliminary study of the Master Plan has been made in consultation with the Government of Kerala, and certain suggestions have been made to the State Government particularly in regard to measuses for mobilising additional resources with a view to augmenting the total investment in fisheries development in Kerala.

(b) The programmes in the Master Plan cover a period 20 years which would normally be covered by four Five Year Plans, including the present 4th Plan. The outlay envisaged in the first phase of the Master Plan which coincides with the 4th Plan is much higher than the provi ion made for fisheries development in Kerala in the Draft Fourth Plan. The programmes listed in the Master Plan, however, relate to overall development of fisheries in the State, and concern all sectors of the economy—public, private, and cooperative. The outlay in the State plan is limited by the overall availability of funds for the State and relative priorities within the State plan. The Central schemes relating to fisheries development cover construction of harbours, survey of resources and assistance for indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels. The provision made for these schemes is not on a State-wise basis, but substantial funds will be available for development of harbours in Kerala as well as for survey, and assistance for vessels. A substantial part of the investment on several of the schemes in the Master Plan would be made in the private and cooperative sectors. Some of the schemes such as the scheme of introduction of mechanised boats, could be taken up increasingly in the cooperative sector and substantially financed by credit institutions such as the Agriculture Refinance Corporation. It has accordingly been suggested to the Government of Kerala that an assessment may be made of the resources expected to be mobilised in the private and cooperative sectors also so that the formulations in the Plan may be effectively correlated to the total resources available for fisheries development in the public, private and cooperative sectors.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का एक निगम में परिवर्तन

638. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को एक स्वायत्त निगम में परिवर्तन करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भरसक प्रयत्न करने पर भी दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, दिल्ली के अधिकतर लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना को निगम में परिवर्तन करने पर दिल्ली की समस्त जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सकेगा ; और

(घ) क्या स्वायत्त निगम बनाये जाने पर योजना के कर्मचारियों को कोई विशेष लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना वर्तमान में अनुमानत : दिल्ली की 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं की ही पूर्ति करने में समर्थ है। योजना की 2.55 लाख लीटर दूध के रख-रखाव की वर्तमान प्रतिदिन की क्षमता को 2-3 वर्ष में 7.00 लाख लीटर तक बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है, तब योजना नगर की अधिकांश आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी।

(घ) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को सांविधिक निगम में परिवर्तित करने के लिए एक विधेयक तैयार किया जा रहा है, और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के समान ही इसके कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए इनमें व्यवस्था किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। कर्मचारियों को कोई विशेष लाभ देने की व्यवस्था पर निगम ही विचार करेगी।

पंजाब हरियाणा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार

639. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त राज्यों के अलावा अन्य राज्यों में भी व्यापारियों तथा सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने में भारी दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ती हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन राज्यों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये आवेदकों की लम्बी प्रतीक्षा सूची है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में काम को विनियमित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इन राज्यों में औसत प्रतीक्षा की अवधि लगभग चार वर्ष से कुछ ही अधिक है ; समूचे देश में भी लगभग यही प्रतीक्षा की औसत अवधि है।

(घ) (i) वित्तीय और सामान सम्बन्धी साधनों की सीमाओं के भीतर ही सभी राज्यों के महत्वपूर्ण कस्बों और गांवों के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

(ii) देश में सामान सम्बन्धी साधनों का उत्पादन और सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(iii) चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि के दौरान, आशा है कि हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब के

राज्यों में 25000 से 30,000 तक की लाइनों की एक्सचेंज क्षमता बढ़ा दी जाएगी जबकि वहां 1-10-69 को प्रतीक्षा सूची पर कुल 22,000 की ही मांग दर्ज है।

संसद सदस्यों को गेहूं के बढ़िया बीज उपलब्ध करना

641. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था पूसा (नई दिल्ली) में गेहूं के किन्हीं नए बढ़िया बीजों के बारे में किये जा रहे अनुसन्धान कार्य में प्रगति हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन बीजों की उपलब्धि खेती में रुचि रखने वाले संसद सदस्यों को की जायेगी, जिससे कि उन बीजों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके ; और

(ग) क्या धान के ऐसे बीजों का, जिनके बारे में अनुसंधान किया गया है कि वे थोड़े पानी से भी उग जाते हैं, कुछ व्यक्तियों को खरीफ की फसल में वितरण किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। गेहूं की उन्नत किस्मों को विकसित करने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान कार्य में प्रगति हो रही है।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय आधार पर बहुस्थानों पर उत्पादन परीक्षणों के द्वारा हाल ही में विकसित किस्मों को उपयोग में लाने के लिए उनका परीक्षण किया जाता है। इसके बाद, भारत सरकार की केन्द्रीय किस्म नियुक्त समिति द्वारा निर्मुक्ति के लिए इन किस्मों का अनुमोदन किया जाता है। इन निर्मुक्त किस्मों की तीव्र वृद्धि और उनके वितरण के लिए मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का ही है। यह संस्था भी अपने परीक्षणात्मक पैदावार के भाग के रूप में उन्नत किस्मों को बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में इच्छुक किसानों में, जिनमें संसद सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, वितरित करती है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कर्य प्रगति पर है, किन्तु ऐसी किस्म जिसके लिए विशेषतः पानी की कम आवश्यकता है अभी तक निर्मुक्त नहीं की गई है।

दिल्ली में लिफाफे से नोटों का गुम हो जाना

642. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के बड़े डाकघर से 27 जनवरी, 1970 को हैमिल्टन रोड निवासी श्री कृष्ण जीत ग्रोवर को प्राप्त हुए एक लिफाफे से 4,000 रुपयों के स्थान पर कागज के टुकड़े निकालने के मामले की जांच के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) दोषी अधिकारियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली के बड़े डाकघर में की गई विभागीय छानबीन से पता चला है कि इस लिफाफे का पाने वाले को रसीद प्राप्त करके ठीक हालत में वितरण किया गया था और उसने प्राप्त करते समय कोई आपत्ति नहीं की थी। बुक करते समय लिफाफे पर 30 ग्राम वजन दर्ज किया गया था और यह वजन उसमें पाए गए कथित कोरे कागजों के साथ परीक्षण के तौर पर किए गए उसके वजन के बराबर है। इसलिए इस डाकवस्तु को डाकघर में बुक करने के लिये प्रस्तुत करने से पहले उसमें गड़बड़ी किए जाने की संभावना हो सकती है। अभी छानबीन चल रही है। पाने वाले ने पुलिस को इस मामले की रिपोर्ट कर दी है।

(ख) जांच पड़ताल के पूरा होने पर जिम्मेदारी निश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Ashoka Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society

643. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN ;
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI;
SHRI K. HALDER ;
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister af FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Office bearers of the Ashoka Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Delhi;

(b) when the Society was registered; and

(c) whether any enquiry is being conducted into its activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) to (c). The information furnished by Delhi Administration is as follows :

(a): Names of office bearers :

1. Shri Attar Singh
2. Shri Kartar Singh
3. Shri Mam Chand
4. Shri Roop Chand
5. Shri Ishwar Singh
6. Shri Debi Singh
7. Shri Om Prakash

(b) Date of registration of the Society : 3-3-1960

(c) No statutory enquiry is being conducted into the affairs of this society.

कृषि आयोग की स्थापना

644. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि आयोग की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है। आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

आयोग का गठन इस समय विचाराधीन है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय

1. भारत में कृषि की मौजूदा स्थिति और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था की जांच-पड़ताल करना और उसकी रिपोर्ट देना और जनता के हितों और समृद्धि को बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि तथा तत्-सम्बन्धी सुधार के लिए सिफारिशें करना ; और

2. विशेषकर निम्न बातों की जाँच करना और रिपोर्ट देना :—

(i) भूमि और जल उपयोग के प्रतिमान और फसल प्रतिमान सहित उनका विकास—ताकि सन्तुलित तथा पौष्टिक आहार और उद्योगों तथा निर्यात के लिए मितव्यता की बढ़ती हुई माँग को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए इन संसाधनों से अधिकतम आर्थिक लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके।

(ii) कृषि का समाकलित विकास, पशु-पालन फार्म, वन और आन्तर-स्थलीय मात्स्यकी—ताकि छोटे से छोटे किसान को भी न्यूनतम जीवन-स्तर प्रदान करने के लिए

मिश्रित खेती के लाभों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ;

(iii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ईंधन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भूमि संरक्षण तथा फार्म फोरस्टरी के लिए उपाय के तौर पर वनारोपण ;

(iv) अनुसंधान सहायता, शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण तथा विस्तार सांख्यिकों और अच्छे बीजों, उर्वरकों, कीटनासी-औषधियों, घासपातीनाशी, कवकनाशी और कृषि मशीनरी के रूप में वैज्ञानिक कृषि की नई पद्धति की आवश्यकताएं ;

(v) कार्यक्रम में किसानों के अपने संसाधनों से लागत की वृद्धि-दर की सम्भावना को देखते हुए सिफारिश किए गए कृषि कार्यक्रमों में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए अलग-अलग क्षेत्र की भूमियों वाले किसानों को 1970-71 से 1980-81 की दशाब्दी में लघु, मध्यम और लम्बी अवधि वाले ऋणों की मांग का पता लगाना ;

(vi) केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के उत्तरदायित्वों को बताते हुए सिफारिश किए गए कृषि कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि सेवाओं का स्वरूप तथा गठन ; विभिन्न श्रेणियों की सेवाओं में मानवशक्ति की आवश्यकतायें ; भर्ती तथा प्रशिक्षण की पद्धति ;

(vii) कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कार्यक्रम में सहायता देने के लिए परिवहन, विपणना, भण्डारण, फार्म मशीनीकरण और प्रक्रिया उद्योगों में अपेक्षित विकास ;

(viii) कृषि में नए विकासों से सम्बन्धित कृषि श्रमिकों की विशेष समस्यायें तथा उनका समाधान ;

(ix) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकासोन्मुखा कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक आबादी बनाए रखने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सामाजिक सेवाओं और सुख-सुविधाओं का आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं का स्तर बनाए रखने तथा उसके गठन तथा संसाधनों के लिए सुझाव देना ;

(x) कृषि उत्पादन में प्रोत्साहन नीति के तौर पर कृषि मूल्य विषयक समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना ;

(xi) दूरवर्ती तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन विषयक समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना ;

(xii) छोटे किसानों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करना ; और

(xiii) भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रमों और विशेषकर चकबन्दी, जिससे कि कृषि उत्पादन की यूनिट के आकार पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, जैसे कार्यक्रमों का पुनरीक्षण करना ।

राजस्थान में विमानों द्वारा फसलों पर यूरिया खाद का छिड़काव

645. **श्री बृज राज सिंह कोय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विमानों द्वारा फसलों पर यूरिया के घोल (यूरिया सल्यूशन) का छिड़काव करने की कोई योजना प्रारम्भ की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के किन क्षेत्रों में और कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में यह काम किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या कृषकों और उत्पादकों से इसके लिये कोई शुल्क लिया जाता है ;

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि-उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस योजना के लिये विदेशी सहायता भी प्राप्त की गयी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। मुख्य पटसन उत्पादक राज्यों में पटसन तथा मेस्ता की फसलों पर विमानों द्वारा यूरिया के छिड़काव की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना चालू है। यह कार्यक्रम गेहूँ तथा धान की फसलों पर भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ख) जनवरी, 1970 के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान के कोटा जिले की बारन पंचायत समिति में लगभग 5,000 एकड़ भूमि पर केवल वर्षा द्वारा सिंचित गेहूँ की फसल पर यूरिया का विमानों द्वारा प्रयोगात्मक तथा प्रदर्शनात्मक छिड़काव किया गया है।

(ग) यूरिया की कुल कीमत तथा विमानों के चलाने का खर्चा देने के लिये राज्यों को, पटसन योजना के अन्तर्गत, अनुदान दिया जाता है। धान तथा गेहूँ की फसलों पर विमानों द्वारा यूरिया का छिड़काव अभी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई रकम नहीं दी गयी है।

(घ) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति से पटसन के उत्पादन में 25 प्रतिशत से 33 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई। बिना छिड़काव वाले खेतों की तुलना में, मध्य प्रदेश में धान की फसल पर किये गये प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षण से लगभग 12 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई थी।

(ङ) पटसन तथा मेस्ता की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा धन-राशि दी जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में वर्षा द्वारा सिंचित धान की फसल पर यूरिया के प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षण के छिड़काव के लिये एक गैर-सरकारी ऐजेन्सी द्वारा तथा राजस्थान में वर्षा द्वारा सिंचित गेहूँ की फसल के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास की यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स एजेन्सी की न्यास निधि से धन-राशि दी गई।

28th Session of All India Trade Union Congress held in Guntur

646. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 28th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress was held in Guntur ;

(b) if so, how many delegates Unions attended the conference;

(c) what were the subjects discussed; and

(d) the decision arrived at in the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). Apart from newspaper reports that the All India Trade Union Congress held its 28th Session at Guntur from January 28, 1970 to February 1, 1970 and passed certain resolutions. Government have no other information about the conference.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in U. P.

647. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Congress Party at Bombay Session has urged upon Government to take over the sugar industry in U. P;

(b) if so, whether U. P. Government has opposed this move;

(c) if so, whether in view of the U. P. Government's opposition, Government has decided not to take any such step in this regard; and

(d) whether other State Governments have also not fevoured this move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, as reported in the Press.

(b) The previous U. P. Government had taken the stand that private sugar mills should be nationalised only on an all India basis. The new Government, however have appointed a three man panel to examine the form and procedure of takeover of sugar mills in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government have no information regarding this.

Scarcity Conditions in Gujarat

648. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is at fact tha 4,817 Gujarat villages face scarcity ;

(b) whether the State Government had approached the Centre for help ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 4,744 villages in Gujarat have been declared as affected by scarcity and semi-scarcity conditions ;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A Central Team visited the State in response to the request from the State Government in October, 1969.

Central assistance is provided to the State Governments towards expenditure on relief measures necessitated by natural calamities. Whenever such expenditure in a State is expected to exceed the scale taken into account by the Finance Commission in its scheme of devolution, the State Government sends a detailed report on the situation and the anticipated expenditurr to the Government of India, whereupon a Central Team of officers visits the State for an on the-spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds on various relief measures. Ceilings of expenditure are adopted in the light of the recommendations of the Central Team. Under the existing policy Central assistance is provided to the States upto 75% of the expenditure on relief measures in excess of the provision taken into account by the Finance Commission.

The ceilings for expenditure on drought relief for 1969-70 prescribed and the financial assistance released during 1969-70 (including reimursement of expenditure incurred during 1968-69) to the Government of Gujarat are as follows :

(in Rs. Crores)

Ceilings :

April to September, 1969	13.86
October, 1969 to March, 70	4.24
	18.10

Assistance Released :

Loans :	7.50
Grants :	3.00
	10.50

Enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation Against Postal Employees for Pilfering Cheques and Foreign Magazines

649. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has examined the complaints against postal employees for pilfering cheques and magazines of foreign origin and selling them in the black-markets ;

(b) if so, the finding thereof ; and

(c) whether even Indian magazines are not supplied to the customers regularly and a large number of complaints have been received by the Postal authorities from the subscribers and senders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been under investigation with the C.B.I. for quite some time. A departmental official has recently been arrested by them in Bombay in this connection.

(c) A few complaints of this type are received and these are being investigated when received.

Setting up of a Plant in North India for Manufacturing Potato Flour

650. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has decided to set up a plant in North India for manufacturing potato flour ;

(b) if so, the State in which the plant is likely to be set up ; and

(c) the cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Food Corporation is currently examining the feasibility of setting up a Potato flour Plant but no decision has yet been taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Controversy over decision of additional Grant to Super Bazar :

651. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision of Government to give an additional graat of Rs. 16 lakhs to Super Bazar, Delhi has become a subject of controversy between the Delhi Administration and centre ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration has been asked to pay the amount form the over-all plan ceiling ;

(d) the suggestion made by the Delhi Administration to end this controversy ; and

(e) how far Government have agreed to this suggestion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). It has been decided that the amount of Rs. 16 lakhs released in favour of Super Bazar, New Delhi, will be over and above the Plan ceiling of the Union Territory of Delhi for the Year 1969-70, subject to adjustment against shortfall, if any, in actual expenditure.

Nationalisation of Indian Press

652. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to nationalise the Indian Press of 10,000 and above circulation and boost up the party presses of the centrally recognized political parties by giving them an annual subsidy;

(b) if so, by when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such subsidy may detract from the freedom of the Press *vis-a-vis* Government and that would not be conducive to a healthy parliamentary democracy.

Implementation of National Labour Commission Recommendations

653. SHRI SHVIA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI MOLAHU PRASRD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have accepted the recommendations of the National Labour Commission;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been accepted and which have not been accepted and the reasons for both the acceptance and rejection of the recommendations;

(c) has any All-India Trade Union Organisation protested against its recommendations: and

(d) if so, which of them and the nature of their protest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a). The examination of the recommendations is in progress and some of them have been accepted.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*placed in Library. See* No. LT-2613/70]

Deaths due to Starvation or malnutrition in Banaskantha Area

654. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Indian Express of the 18th December, 1969 that 69 persons died of starvation in Tharad taluka area of drought-hit Banaskantha in over a month's period between October and November, 1969;

(b) if so, whether the report has been verified and result of such verification;

(c) the number of deaths caused by starvation or malnutrition in the country in 1969; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to prevent such deaths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The press reprot

was referred to the Government of Gujarat who have stated that there was no starvation deaths in Tharad taluka of Banaskantha district between October and November, 1969. There have, however, been some deaths due to outbreak of diseases such as 'flue'.

(c) Allegations about starvation deaths in drought affected areas are referred to State Governments for investigation. No State Government has confirmed occurrence of any deaths due to starvation during 1969.

No report about deaths due to malnutrition in 1969 in drought affected areas has been received from State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Denial of National Holidays to A. I. R. Shift Staff

656 SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the three National Holiday *i. e.* the Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, need not necessarily be included in the nine closed holidays in a year admissible to the shift staff of All India Radio;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, why some members of shift staff in All India Radio were denied Republic Day holiday of 1970 and some others were not given any answer to their applications for availing of this holiday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. The three National holidays are included in the nine closed holidays admissible to shift duty staff of All India Radio.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All India Radio works throughout the year, on working days as well as on holidays, including the three National holidays, when its programmes assume added importance. Some shift duty staff has, therefore, necessarily to be put on duty on these holidays as well. Such staff is either granted compensatory leave or overtime allowance in lieu thereof.

The position in regard to applications for availing Republic Day holiday of 1970 is being verified.

Wall Newspaper

657. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROANCASTING AND COMMUCATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have published a wall newspaper ;

(b) if so, since when it is being published ;

(c) whether the title of the newspaper has been cleared by the Registrar of Newspapers ; if so, when ; and

(d) if not, whether the Registrar of Newspapers has issued any notice of 'show cause' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPATMENT OF COMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first issue was published on January 20, 1970.

(c) and (d). The title 'Hamara Desh' in English has been cleared on January 27, 1970, by the Registrar of Newspapers.

Enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation Re : Issue of Trunk Call Tickets to Subscribers

658. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has been conducting investigations in a major fraud regarding the issue of trunk call tickets to the subscribers ;

(b) whether, the investigation has been completed ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. In Calcutta Telephone District.

(b) and (c). The Special Police Establishment investigation is still in progress.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निवासों पर टेलीफोनों के संबन्ध में ट्रंक काल बिल

659. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री समेत प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्री का अपने सरकारी निवास स्थान के टेलीफोन से की गई ट्रंक कालों का 1 जनवरी, 1969 से आज तक कितना-कितना बिल रहा था ;

(ख) इसके लिये वर्ष 1969-70 में कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में इस मद में कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई थी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों से एकत्रित करके इसे सभा के समक्ष रख दिया जाएगा ।

चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में नए डाकघर खोलना

660. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में समूचे देश में कितने नये डाकघर खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) उनमें से शहरी तथा देहाती क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नये डाकघरों की संख्या का अभी अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता ।

अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, आस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा से आयातित अनाज की मात्रा तथा मूल्य

661. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा 1967, 1968, 1969 और 1970 में अब तक अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, आस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा से रुपयों में कितने मूल्य का अनाज आयात किया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त देशों से सरकार को कितना अनाज निःशुल्क प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) 1970-71 में रुपयों में अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य के अनाज के आयात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण

सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-2614/70]

(ग) क्योंकि कटा-मूल्य और भाड़ा घटते-बढ़ते रहते हैं अत: 1970-71 में आयात किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों का ठीक-ठीक मूल्य बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Impact of Price of Fertiliser on Production of Rice

662. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Japan was the net importer of rice after the Second World War ;

(b) whether the situation there has not been radically transformed with the result that at present Japan is grappling with the alarming rice surpluses ;

(c) whether heavy fertiliser subsidy and remunerative price were not mainly responsible for this ;

(d) the average fertilizers price paid by the Japanese farmer and the Indian farmer ; and

(e) how Government propose to remedy the situation in this context ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, CUMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Japan has been a net importer of rice after the Second World War upto 1966, when the import was reported to be 811,000 tonnes.

(b) Recent reports indicate that situation in Japan has changed considerably and that country has surplus rice stocks.

(c) According to information available n F. A. O. Production Year Book, 1968, no fertiliser subsidy seems to be available to farmers in Japan. The Government of Japan have been encouraging production of rice through price incentives and marketing support.

(d) Prices paid by farmers in US $ per 100 Kg. of plant nutrient during 1967-68 were as shown under :—

Name of fertiliser	*Price paid by the farmer in* $	
	India	*Japan**
Ammonium Sulphate.	31.2	25.6
Urea.	24.3	22.5
Superphosphate (Below 25% P205)	25.4 (Ex-factory price)	23.9
Muriate of Potash (Over 45% K20)	9.8	9.7

*No subsidy.

The reasons for low prices of fertilisers in Japan are (i) economy of large-scale production (ii) self- sufficiency in Machinery and technical know-how.

*(Source FAO Production Year Book Vol. 22 for Year 1968)

(e) The National Development Council has decided that the agricultural inputs, including fertiliser, should not be subsidised and that incentive price of the produce should be maintained to encourage farmers to make use of these inputs to increase their yields.

All India Coordinated Policy on Prices of Agricultural Commodities

663. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Ministrer of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have set up a Committee to go into the prices of agricultural commodities and produce ;

(b) the terms of reference of the said Committee ; and

(c) whether Government do not propose to evolve an all-India coordinated policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes. The terms of reference of the said Committee are :—

1. To examine and determine the commodities to be included as aggiclutural commodities. To classify the agricultural commodities whose prices are to be fixed and procurement and sales are to be undertaken immediately and in course of time. Similarly to determine whether products of industries allied to and dependent on agriculture should be included as agricultural commodities and, if so, how;

2. To define what should constitute remunerative price for agricultural produce

3. To recommend who should fix the prices of the essential inputs required for agriculture ; how they should be fixed and how to work out the cost of cultivation (production) ;

4. How to reconcile the interests of the small holders and the weaker section of the consumers so as to secure maximum benefit to both ;

5. To recommend the agency for and method of price regulation, purchases, sale and distribution of agricultural commodities, and also to recommend the method of raising the resources required and machinery to be set up for the purpose ;

6. What should be the principles for fixing prices of agricultural raw materials required for the industries and what should be the machinery to regulate the prices of such raw materials ;

7. To examine the prevailing marketing system and suggest legal and other change in it ;

8. To examine the forward marketing system with a view to assessing its effects on the prices of agricultural commodities and to formulate policy relating to forward marketing ;

9. To examine the subjects coming within the purview of the Central and State Governments and to determine their respective responsibilities ; and

10. To suggest measures to raise agricultural productivity.

(c) The Government have already taken steps to have an All-India coordinated price policy for various agricultural commodities and set up Agricultural Prices Commission for the purpose. Decisions on the recommendations of the Commission are taken in consultation with the State Governments, making such adjustments as may be necessary in the light of local conditions.

Fall in Prices of Sugarcane and Gur

664. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the precipitate fall in the prices of sugarcane and *gur* in Maharashtra and elsewhere;

(b) what were these prices per maund or quintal in the two years and the prices in the current year/season; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the growers and *gur* producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the minimum notified price of sugar payable by sugar factories during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the prices actually paid by them during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2615/70]. The sugar factories are generally paying minimum price of sugarcane during 1969-70. Cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra and some other southern States generally pay additional price of sugarcane on the basis of their actual working results. Another statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of *gur* in important markets during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2615/70]

(c) The following steps have been taken :

(i) A minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories has been fixed. The price fixed is Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent or less with a premium of 5.36 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery above 9.4 per cent.

(ii) State Governments were asked to remove restrictions on the working of power crushers and khandsari units after ensuring adequate supplies to sugar factories.

(iii) With a view to encourage full utilisation of sugarcane available in factory areas, the Government has allowed a rebate of Rs. 8/- per quintal on all sugar produced by factories from sugarcane in 1969-70 in excess of 105% of sugar produced by them in 1968-69.

(iv) In respect of Maharashtra, the State Government has been requested to examine and advise regarding the suggestion made on behalf of the cane growers that the sugar factories should be permitted to pay lower price of sugarcane than the minimum fixed by Government for sugarcane supplied to them from outside their factory areas.

The position is constantly under review and such other measures as may be necessary and feasible will be considered.

Advance Increment to Hindi Stenographers in A.I.R.

665. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3864 on the 29th March, 1969 and Unstarred Question No. 654 on the 20th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that the Government Order No. 7(1)/66-B (A), dated the 28th February, 1967 did not discriminate as between English Stenos and Stenos of Indian languages including Hindi;

(b) whether the clarification of the above Order No. 9/9/67-SII, dated the 27th November, 1968 is not violative of Articles 16(2) and 14 of the Constitution and also unjust, improper and illegal; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delaying the the decision in regard to the extension of this benefit to non-English Stenos ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The question of grant of similar concession as has been allowed to English Stenographers to Indian Language Stenographers, including Hindi Stenographers, is still under Government's consideration. The delay is due to the necessity of consultation with other Ministries which has taken time.

Delhi Co-operative Act and Bye-laws of Co-operative-House-Building Societies

666. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Co-operative Act and Bye-laws of Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi give statutory powers to the Managing Committees of such Societies to enrol its members;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to such societies contrary to (a) above; and

(c) if so, whether such societies have protested against it and with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No instructions have been issued by Government. Delhi Administration have reported that they have issued

instructions that their prior permission would be necessary before the Cooperative House-building societies enrol new members. These instructions have been issued by them to regulate allotment and utilisation of land.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration have clarified the position to these societies.

Supply of Coarse Foodgrains to Famine-Stricken People of Rajasthan

667. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 25th January, 1970 that unless immediate steps are taken to create a stock of coarse foodgrains thousands of persons in the famine affected areas in the State of Rajasthan are likely to face starvation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the only coarse food-grains available with the Central Government is milo and even if the whole stock is given to Rajasthan the stock will not last more than a month and the State Government do not have any stock of coarse foodgrains with them and have to depend on the Centre for such foodgrains; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any decision to augment the supply of coarse foodgrains for the famine-affected persons of Rajasthan during the current year and the plans drawn up and when the supplies are likely to be effected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have seen the report referred to.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have some maize also at their disposal, out of which suitable allotments have been given to Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan have also enough coarse grains in stock with them to cover their distribution requirements for more than two months on the basis of offtake for the month of January, 1970.

Besides, there are no restrictions on the movement of coarse grains from States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. to Rajasthan.

Steps to check Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

668. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the price of foodgrains has registered a rise in northern India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the increase in the prices; and

(c) whether the price rise is a country-wide phenomenon and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to keep it under control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The prices of important foodgrains generally showed a rise in the Northern States between November 1969 and middle of January 1970. Thereafter, the prices showed a down-ward trend.

(b) Lack of winter rains during November 1969 till middle of January, 1970 leading to uncertainty about the prospectus of 1969-70 *rabi* crops and decline in the production of coarse cereals in 1968-69 over 1967-68 in almost all the Northern States contributed to the rise in wholesale prices between November, 1969 till middle of January, 1970.

(c) No, Sir. In other States the prices showed a mixed behaviour.

To check the rise in prices, large quantities of foodgrains are distributed through the public distribution system. Allocations to the States from the Central pool are also stepped up where necessary. In cases where there is abnormal rise in the prices of foodgrains, releases of buffer stocks through hte open market is also being tried.

Study Team for Arid Areas of Rajasthan

669. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power committee consisting of the representatives of his Ministry has undertaken a systematic study of the arid areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the particulars of the Districts of Rajasthan that have been undertaken for the said study,

(c) whether the study has been completed and if so, whether the study has indicated any positive measures to eradicate drought permanently from Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Inquiry in to Suspension of Supply of Wheat to Ration Shops in South Delhi

670. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that daring the last two months in the rationing areas of South Delhi, wheat has not been distributed through the ration shops and as a result of this non-distribution, people are forced to purchase wheat at more than 50 per cent of the rationed price of wheat from the open market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ration shops were not supplied with adequate quantity of wheat for supply during the earlier two months also; and

(c) whether any through enquiry has been made to find out why the supply of wheat through the ration shops in the above mentioned areas has been suspended and whether responsibilities for the same have been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The supply of wheat through fair price shops in Delhi was never suspended; hence the question of fixing the responsibility for the same does not arise. However, some fair price shops run by the Central Government Employees' Co-operative Stores in South Delhi did not lift their wheat stocks in time. They have now been asked to be regular in lifting their stocks.

Purchase of Helicopters for Spray of Pesticides on cotton Crop

671. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2663 on the 4th December, 1969 and state.

(a) the progress since made in regard to the purchase of helicopters with the loan from the Export and Import Bank of America :

(b) whether the above bank has decided to give loan for the purchase of helicopters; and

(c) if so, the number of helicopters proposed to be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Out of the V series of Export-Import Bank line of credits, 17 helicopters have been imported so far and 6 more are under procurement.

(b) It is not known if the above Bank would consider giving further credits for purchase of helicopters.

(c) Does not arise.

यवतमाल, महाराष्ट्र, में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

672. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र में यवतमाल में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्वचालित केन्द्र की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इमारत का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने में विलम्ब के कारण स्वचल एक्सचेंज चालू नहीं किया जा सका था। अब यह कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और 1970-71 में एक्सचेंज के चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।

अखिल भारतीय तृतीय श्रेणी के नागपुर डिवीजन के तार कर्मचारियों का सम्मेलन

673. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय तृतीय श्रेणी नागपुर डिवीजन के तार कर्मचारियों का पांचवां सम्मेलन जनवरी, 1970 में यवतपाल में हुआ था ;

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में कर्मचारियों द्वारा क्या मांगें रखी गई थीं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) से (ग). डाक-तार बोर्ड को नागपुर डिवीजन के अखिल भारतीय तृतीय श्रेणी तार कर्मचारियों के जनवरी, 1970 में यवतमाल में हुए पांचवें सम्मेलन के बारे में किसी तरह की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Supply of Clean Water to Villages

674. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYALE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,19,000 villages out of 5,60,000 do not have any clean water supply ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to tackle the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b). A survey of drinking water facilities conducted through Block organisations in 1964-65 revealed that the number of villages and sizeable hamlets in the country which were without a source of drinking water supply and could support simple in inexpensive wells was 1,19 lakhs. According to reports received 70,059 wells have been constructed in 84,084 villages during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69. Rural water supply schemes, to provide this basic amenity, are being continued during the Fourth Plan. Large outlays on the rural water supply scheme are being provided in the Fourth Plan. State Governments have been specially requested to draw up a phased programme of wells construction according to the needs of various areas and provide adequate outlays specifially for this scheme.

Conversion of All India Radio into a Corporation

675. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the Opposition Parties for converting the All India Radio into a Corporation ; and

(b) whether Government have examined the demand and, if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Demands to this effect have been made by some quarters from time to time.

(b) Government have considered the matter and decided that A. I. R. should not be converted into a statutory Corporation for the present.

Arbitrary Retrenchment in Collieries in Bihar and West Bengal

677. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the data regarding permanent and temporary colliery workers in the coal mines in West Bengal, Bihar, Dhanbad District in Bihar and Sethia group of collieries in the District of Dhanbad on the 31st January, 1967, 31st January, 1968 and 31st January, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the Dhanbad coal field in general and coalfield under Sethia group in particular, it has become a regular practice on the part of the employees, since the implementation of Wage Board award, to remove permanent workers and replace them by temporary hands ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government contemplate to stop this arbitary retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITIATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Award of Second Pay Commission with Regard to Chargemen in Fertiliser Corporation of India

678. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Department of Bihar Government in its letter No. IC40241/67 I & E-328 dated the 17th January, 1967 informed the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India that the Chargemen were covered by the Second Pay Commission.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Second Pay Commission award was implemented in all the units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India including the Sindri Unit with effect from the 1st April 1964, but only exception was made in the case of the Chargemen ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that in the case of the Chargemen, the award was implemented with effect from the 1st March, 1967 and not from the 1st April, 1964 ;

(d) if so, the action, if any, which has been taken against the management of Fertilizer Corporation of India for violation of the recommendations of Second Pay Commission ; and

(e) the steps which are being taken by Government to implement the award in the case of the Chargemen with effect from the 1st April, 1964 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Benefits of Second Pay Commission recommendations were extended by the Corporation to all their units, including the Sindri Unit, from April 1, 1964. But in the case of the Sindri Unit, the Second Pay Commission pay-scales were made applicable only to 'non-workmen' categories, the workmen, including the chargemen, being covered by the Award of

the Bihar Industrial Tribunal. Subsequently, however, the chargemen at Sindri were also allowed, at their special request, to opt out of the Tribunal Award and given the benefit of the Second Pay Commission pay-scales etc. from March 1, 1967. According to available information, other workmen in the Sindri Unit continue to be governed by the Tribunal Award.

(d) The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission were not automatically applicable to the public sector units. The question of any violation does not arise in the circumstances.

(e) The Ministry of petroleum and Chemicals are looking into the matter.

Mismanagement in Fourth International Film Festival

679. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a large number of complaints about the mismanagement and mishandling of the firm shows of the Fourth International Film Festival held in Delhi and Bombay ;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Some complaints were received about the mismanagement resulting from overcrowding on the opening day of the Festival in Delhi. No complaints have been received about mismanagement or mishandling in the commercial film shows at Delhi and Bombay.

(c) Remedial measures were taken and the Festival proceeded smoothly after the inaugural day in Delhi.

भूमि सुधार कानूनों के परिवर्तन में बाधाएं

680. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि सुधार कानूनों के प्रवर्तन की दिशा में और आगे प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में मन्त्रियों और उनके सम्बन्धियों के बड़े-बड़े कृषि फारम हैं और वे ही इस निर्णय को शीघ्र लागू करने में बाधा उपस्थित कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि कुछ राज्य सरकारें उक्त कानूनों के प्रवर्तन में विलम्ब कर रही हैं तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस दिशा में आगे कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति पर, 28-29 नवम्बर, 1969 को हुई भूमि सुधार पर मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन की कार्यसूची के नोटों में पुनरीक्षण किया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं।

विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि सुधार के क्रियान्वयन में आगे की गई प्रगति संक्षेप रूप में नीचे दी गई है :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश : अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में मुतादारी पट्टे के उन्मूलन करने के लिए तथा राज्य के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न भागों में रैयतवारी पट्टा बन्दोबस्त को शुरू करने के लिये कानून बनाया गया है। अनुसूचित जन जातियों के

सदस्यों की भूमि के हस्तान्तरण के नियमों से सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों को अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के लिये भी नियम बनाया जा रहा है। भूमि सुधार के अन्य उपायों के लिये प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

असम : असाम सरकार ने अधिकतम जोत के उपबन्धों के बचाव को रोकने की दृष्टि से, जोत की अधिकतम सीमा को और कम करने के लिए तथा छूट एवं हस्तान्तरण से सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये प्रस्ताव तैयार किये हैं। असम के अस्थायी बन्दोबस्त किये गये जिलों में काश्तकारों तथा अधियारों (साझे काश्तकारों) को पक्के अधिकार देने के लिये भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

बिहार : राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम के रूप में निम्नलिखित तरीके अपनाये गये हैं :—

(1) बिहार राज्य में बिचौलियों के उन्मूलन के कार्यान्वियन में अनुभव की गई कुछ कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये बिहार भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1970 बनाया गया।

(2) बिहार पट्टेदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1970 बनाया गया। जिसमें कुछ मामलों में, जिनमें अधिकारों के रिकार्ड की किसी प्रविष्टि के औचित्य को खुले रूप में या निहित रूप से चुनौती दी गई हो या जिसमें पट्टेदारी की प्रभाव सीमा का प्रश्न हो तथा राजस्व न्यायालयों द्वारा ऐसे मामलों का निपटारा करने के लिये सिविल न्यायालयों के क्षेत्र पर रोक लगा दी गई है, उपबन्ध है।

(3) बिहार भूमि सुधार (बंधीकरण) अधिनियम, 1969, राँची जिला ताना भगत रैयत कृषि भूमि पुनः स्थापना (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969, छोटा नागपुर पट्टेदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 तथा बिहार पट्टेदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 में थोड़ा आशोधन फिर से करने के लिये बिहार पुनः अधिनियमित अधिनियम, 1970 बनाया गया है। जब कि राँची जिला ताना भगत रैयत कृषि भूमि पुनः स्थापना अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत शुरू की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की अवधि को फिर से 31 मार्च, 1971 तक बढ़ाया गया है, तथा छोटा नागपुर पट्टेदारी तथा बिहार पट्टेदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियमों में आशोधन कर के, काश्तकार रैयत या काश्तकारों को राष्ट्रीयकृत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास साधारण गिरवी रखने का अधिकार दिया गया है। बिहार राज्य में विशेष कर बटाईदारी की बेदखली रोकने तथा अधिकतम जोत की सीमा के संशोधन में भूमि सुधार के और उपाय भी विचाराधीन हैं।

गुजरात : भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी सब बाकी मामलों को निपटाने के लिये गुजरात सरकार द्वारा विशेष कार्य किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि सिवाय कुछ मामलों के अधिशेष भूमि को निपटाने के लिये जो मामले उच्च न्यायालय तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत हैं, उन्हें आगामी बुवाई के मौसम अर्थात् जून, 1970 से पहले निपटा दिया जायेगा।

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर : भूमि सुधार के लिए

अधिक उपाय, राजस्व मन्त्री की अध्यक्षता के अधीन एक मन्त्रिमण्डल उप-समिति के विचाराधीन हैं।

केरल : काश्तकारों तथा कुडिकिडापुकरनो से सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों और जोत की अधिकतम सीमा को कम करने के लिये केरल भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 बनाया गया है। हाल ही में संशोधित किये गये मूल अधिनियम के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को लागू किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र : चीनी की मिलों से लिये गये गन्ना फार्मों के सम्बन्ध में स्थायी अधिकारों को देकर, ऐसी भूमि के अधिक विकास करने की दृष्टि से, जोत की अधिकतम सीमा के कानून में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

मैसूर : भूमि की पुनर्प्राप्ति के प्रार्थना-पत्रों को शीघ्रतया निपटाने के लिये तथा भूमि न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा जोत की अधिकतम सीमा क्षेत्र के निर्धारण के लिये, मुन्सिफ न्यायालयों को भूमि न्यायाधिकरण के रूप में कार्य करने का अधिकार देने के लिये एक अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था। राज्य विधान सभा द्वारा अध्यादेश के प्रतिस्थापन के लिये एक बिल पारित किया गया है।

जैसे ही न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा पुनर्प्राप्ति प्रार्थना-पत्रों तथा जोत की अधिकतम सीमा क्षेत्रों की घोषणा की जायेगी, सरकार का पुनर्प्राप्ति न किये जा सकने के लिए या अधिशेष भूमि के लिए, जो कुछ भी घोषित किया गया हो, निधायक आदेश जारी करने का विचार है। भूमि के पूर्व-धारकों को मुआवजा देने की समस्या को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सहायता से हल किया जाना है।

राजस्थान : हाल ही में उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले में बताई गई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से, राजस्थान भूमि सुधार तथा भू-स्वामियों की जागीर अधिग्रहण अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। अनुसूचित जाति का सदस्य, जो कि धर्म का परिवर्तन करने या अन्य कारणों से ऐसी जाति का सदस्य नहीं रहता है, उसके हक़ों को सुरक्षित रखने की दृष्टि से, भूमि हस्तान्तरण सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों में अधिक संशोधन करने के लिये भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

तमिल नाडु : नीलगिरी जिले के गुडालुर तालुक में बिचौलियों की समाप्ति और वहां पर रैयतवारी बन्दोबस्त की स्थापना के लिये अधिनियम बना दिया गया है। पट्टेदारों के अधिकारों के अभिलेखों को तैयार करने के लिये भी विधान बना दिया गया है और इन अभिलेखों को तैयार करने में तीव्रता लाने के लिये प्रशासकीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में भूमि सुधार की अधिकतम भूमि सीमा के परिशोधन के लिये कानून बनाने और आगे के साधनों के बारे में प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

दादरा और नगर हवेली : भूमि सुधार पर हाल के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, भूमि सुधार नियम के मसौदे को संशोधित किया गया है।

मणिपुर : मणिपुर प्रशासन वर्तमान कानून में संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रहा है ताकि अधिकतम सीमा को कम किया जाये और छूट के बारे में त्रुटियों को समाप्त किया जाये और बहुत ही विशेष मामलों को छोड़कर, भू-स्वामियों के भूमि पुनः ग्रहण के अधिकार को समाप्त किया जाये।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) भूमि राज्य का विषय है, उपयुक्त

कानून बनाना और उसे लागू करना राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें केवल सलाह के रूप में हो सकती हैं।

दीवारी समाचार पत्र (वाल न्यूजपेपर) 'हमारा देश'

681. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'हमारा देश' नामक दीवारी समाचारपत्र (वाल न्यूजपेपर) आरम्भ में प्रायोगिक आधार पर प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आरम्भ में यह समाचार पत्र कहाँ से प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इसकी विशेषताएँ क्या होंगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस समय यह पत्र दिल्ली से प्रकाशित हो रहा है।

(ग) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा प्रारम्भ किया गया दीवारी समाचार पत्र (वाल पेपर) देश की प्रगति तथा सफलताओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग के रूप में है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थियों का फिर से प्रवजन

682. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महिनों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से कुछ और शरणार्थी भारत आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्होंने भी सरकार को अपने प्रव्रजन के कारणों की सूचना दी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान के साथ पत्र व्यवहार किया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) दिसम्बर 1969 में समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 3559 व्यक्तियों के भारत आने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) पहले की तरह, पूर्वी-पाकिस्तान में असुरक्षा की स्थितियों, आर्थिक कठिनाईयों और वहाँ अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के प्रति भेद-भाव पूर्ण वर्ताव के कारण शरणार्थी वहाँ से आये हैं।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की बुरी दशा के बारे में बार-बार पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, और पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कहा है कि, 1950 में हुये नेहरू लियाकत करार के अनुसार, अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा, पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता तथा उनके समान अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

Alleged Misuse of Telephone Calls by food and Agriculture Minister

683. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has misused public funds by making several "priority, immediate, urgent, ordinary and local calls" to private friends including MPs. and M. L. As in July and August, 1969 ; and

(b) If so, the reasons for such misuse of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The total expenditure on trunk calls made by and for the Minister on official account from the five telephones provided for his use, at his residence at 6-Hastings Road, office in Krishi Bhavan and office in Parliament House in July and August 1969 was Rs. 77.00 and Rs. 148.50 respectively.

As regards the local calls, bills are received from the Post and Telegraph Department quarterly on the basis of meter readings recorded by them periodically not coinciding with the beginning or the end of a calendar month. It is, therefore, not possible to ascertain the exact charges incurred in any particular month. However, on the basis of meter readings obtained from the Post and Telegraph Department, the approximate number of calls made during these months have been worked out and charges calculated accordingly. On this basis the approximate amount of expenditure on local calls during the months of July and August, 1969 works out to about Rs. 1575/- and Rs. 1200/- respectively, as against a monthly average of approximately Rs. 1300/- for the entire year, 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against Partisanship of A.I.R. Broadcasts

684. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints were made by many responsible citizens against A. I. R. for partisanship during the year 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) All these complaints were looked into. Most of them were found to be lacking substance. However, constant efforts are made to ensure objectivity in the broadcasts of All India Radio.

Government Advertisements to Delhi Vernacular Papers

685. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of Government advertisements given to Delhi Vernacular Papers in 1967-68, 1963-69 and 1968-70 ;

(b) whether any advertisements were given to weekly, monthly magazines also ; and

(c) if so, the amount permitted to such newspapers or magazines during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The value of Government advertisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to Indian language newspapers published from Delhi is given below :—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (upto 31.12.1969)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	4,34,808	7,76,862	5,78,767

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). Weeklies	41,723	1,43,745	88,175
Monthlies	69,634	1,09,966	88,422

Allotment of Land to Landless Peasants in Manipur for Agricultural purposes

686. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land allotted to

the poor and landless peasants of Manipur by Government during 1969 for agricultural proposes ; and

(b) the area of land allotted to cooperative farming Sacieties registered for such purposes, their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An area of 5738.03 acres of land has been allotted to the Landless peasants during 1968 69 for agricultural purpose in Manipur.

(b) Out of 5738.03 acres of land allotted to the poor landless peasants during 1968-69, an area of 2606.46 acres of land has been allotted to 17 registered cooperative forming societies. The names of the said societies are as follows :—

1. Khathong Collective Co-operative Farming.
2. Sanapat Toronglaobi Co-operative Farming.
3. Moirang Mamang Co-operative Farming.
4. Thanga Ke. Ibul Collective Co-operative Farming.
5. Chanung Joint Co-operative Farming.
6. Telou Joint Co-operative Farming.
7. Wangoo Le Ipham Mayaibe Mayaibe Ikal Co-operative Farming.
8. Maibam Konjin Collective Co-operative Farming.
9. Wangoo Sapham Collective Co-operative Farming.
10. Lenglong Kabui Co-operative Farming.
11. Wahengkhuman Collective Co-operative Farming.
12. Samusang Part I Collective Co-operative Farming.
13. Naodakhong Collective Co-operative Farming.
14. Thanga Ke Ibul Collective Co-operative Farming.
15. Khutlumpat Co-operative Farming.
16. Ten Thakhunjao Khongban Collective Co-operative Farming.
17. Utlou Co-operative Farming.

Retrenchment in P. W. D., Manipur

687. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of fresh retrenchment in the Manipur P. W. D.;

(b) if so, the number of workers affected and the number of such workers Who have been in continuous employment for more than one year; and

(c) the reason for the retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from Manipur Administration and the same will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Production of Paddy in Manipur

688. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of paddy procured by the Government of Manipur in 1969 and 1970 till date;

(b) the amount of paddy sold in fair price shops in 1969;

(c) how far Government policy of procurement helps in the stabilisation of price in paddy and rice and giving a Fair price to the peasants for their paddy in Manipur; and

(d) the reasons for the steep downward fall in paddy and the widening of gap between the market price and procurement price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a).

Crop year (November to October)	Quantity of paddy procured in '000 tonnes
1968-69	6.1
1969-70	2.0 (upto 21.2.70)

(b) 549 tounes.

(c) and (d). Due to a good paddy crop in Manipur this year, the market price of paddy is reported to be lower than the procurement price of paddy fixed by Government. Procurement is only to give support to the paddy price and to ensure a fair price to the cultivators. The State Government are extending the period of procurement and have also requested Food Corporation of India to purchase their surplus paddy stocks.

Payment to Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Manipur

689. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teaching staff of the Panchayati Raj Training Centre in Manipur is paid out of the Government fund; and

(b) if so, whether they have been paid for the year 1969-70 and if not, the reasons for non-payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) Information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3658 dated 14th August, 1969.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Grant of Recognition to Manipur Electricity Employees' Union

690. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trade Unions applying for the grant of recognition to the Government of Manipur till date and their names;

(b) how many of them have been given recognition;

(c) whether it is a fact that only one trade union for the electricity workers in Manipur, namely the Manipur Electricity Employees Union, has not yet been given recognition although it fulfils all the conditions as laid down in the rules for recognition; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in recognising the said trade union ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Manipur Administration. It will be placed on the Table of the House, on receipt.

Foodgrains and other Agricultural Commodities to be Imported Under P. L. 480

691. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities proposed to be imported in the current year under PL-480 agreement ; and

(b) the total value of the imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Under the P. L. 480 agreement dated 13.10.1969, a total of $ 191·5 million were provided for imports of wheat, cotton and vegetable oils. An advance allocation of $ 6·7 million had been obtained in 1969 for import of vegetable oil, leaving a balance of $ 184.8 million. It is expected that in 1970 about 2.8 million metric tons of wheat, 225000 bales (Indian bales) of cotton and 52000 metric tons of soyabean oil would be imported, totalling in value about $ 184.8 million. Any further imports in 1970 under PL-480 would depend upon arrangements that might be made hereafter with the Government of U.S.A.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

692. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains stored so far as buffer stock ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to augment the buffer stock still further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total physical stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments at the end of January, 1970 amounted to about 4.2 million tonnes. Of this, about 2.7 to 3 million tonnes can be considered as buffer stocks.

(b) It is proposed to build up a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes during the Fourth Plan period.

Storage capacity of Foodgrains Godowns

693. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the storage capacity of foodgrains godowns in October, 1969 and what will be the estimated storage capacity of Government's godowns in June, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The Food Department have no foodgrains in godowns with them at present and the responsibility for the storage of Foodgrains is now that of the Food Corporation of India. The storage capacity both owned and hired, with the F.C.I. at the end of October, 1969 was 56.62 lakh tonnes. It is expected to go upto 64.72 lakh tonnes by the end of June, 1970.

Number of Unemployed Registered and Unregistered and Scheme for Self Employment

694. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemeloyed persons in the country as on the 31st December, 1969 registered with the Employment Exchanges with the estimated number of those who have not got themselves registered with any Employment Exchange;

(b) the number of persons employed by the public and private sectors during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment on self-employment basis in rural as well as urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The number of work seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges was 34.23 lakhs as on 31st December, 1969. Precise estimates of the number of unemployed persons not registered with the Employment Exchanges are not available.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). A scheme has been formulated for promoting self-employment among engineer-entrepreneurs by imparting suitable training and by encouraging commercial banks to advance loans to them for starting small-scale industry.

The state Bank of India has also launched a scheme for providing credit to degree holders in agriculture, veterinary science and agriculture engineering, with a view to enabling them to become self-employed. Another scheme for establishment of rural service centres and thereby providing opportunities for self-employment to engineers, graduates in agriculture, etc. is also under consideration.

A model scheme for financial assistance by State Governments to engineers and technicians and other technically qualified entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industries was also forwarded to States.

Statement

Number of persons employed in Public and Private Sector during the last three years

*Employment in the Organised Sector**

At the end of	*Public*	*Private* (in lakhs)	*Total*
March, 1967	96.34	66.84	163.18
March, 1968	98.02	65.25	163.27
March, 1969	100.27	66.04	166.31
June, 1969	100.80	64.59	165.39

Concern by F.I.C.C.I. on increasing Unemployment

696. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry expressed its deep concern at the rising level of unemployment in the country;

(b) whether any suggestions were made for having any crash programme to provide larger employment at all levels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). According to a news item the Committee of F.I.C.C.I. are reported to have expressed concern over the rising level of unemployment in the country and suggested stepping up the rate of industrialisation, implementation of massive building programmes and extending power supply to all villages.

The Government are aware of problem and continuous efforts are being made to create more and more employment opportunities through implementation of various development programmes in the field of Agriculture, Industry, Transport and Communication, Irrigation and Power, Social Services etc. included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and through various other policies in the areas of investment, credit, licensing etc. The Plan also lays considerable emphasis on labour intensive schemes such as roads, rural electrification, housing and urban development etc.

*Covers all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more workers, in the Private Sector.

Unclaimed Insured Parcels lying in Bareilly Post Office

697. SHRI J. K. CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of insured parcels were lying in January, 1969 in the Post Office in Bareilly as the claimants did not go to collect them as the Central Excise and Land Customs Officials wanted the parcels to be delivered in their presence;

(b) whether such parcels are lying in some other Post Offices in the country which have not been collected by the claimants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those claimants who did not collect their parcels or the senders of parcels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Five insured parcels received in January, 1970 (not 1969) could not be delivered as the parties to whom notices were issued to take open delivery in the post office, as the parcels were suspected to contain contraband goods, did not turn up.

(b) From the reports received so far, it is seen that three parcels, as indicated below, are in detention in various post offices as the addressees did not attend to take open delivery of the parcels in spite of notices issued to them :

Sl. No.	*Booked at*	*Addressed to*
1.	Delhi	Moradabad
2.	Chipalghat	Moradabad
3.	Bangalore	Varanasi

Information is still awaited from a few units and a further statement will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Under the Indian Post Office Act, postal articles found to contain dutiable goods are delivered to the Customs or Excise Authorities for being dealt with according to the provisions of the relevant Acts. Further action in regard to such parcels is to be taken by these Authorities.

Central Agro-Industrial Corporation

698. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to set up a Central Agro-Industrial Corporation is at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The question of setting up a Central Agro-Industries Corporation is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Haryana

699. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the places where Telephone Exchanges or Public Call Offices have been established in Haryana during 1968-69 and 1969-70; District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The places where telephone exchanges or long distance Public Call Offices have been established and telephone exchanges expanded in Haryana during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto 31.1.70 only) (District-wise) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2615/70]

Direct Telephone Line between Charkhi Dadri-Delhi and Charkhi Dadri-Rohtak

700. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMU-

NICATIONS be pleaced to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8896 on the 8th May, 1969 and state :

(a) the progress since made in providing direct telephone lines between Charkhi Dadri-Delhi and Charkhi Dadri-Rohtak; and

(b) when this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) New Carrier System between Delhi-Bhiwani has already been commissioned. Work of Installing Carrier Systems between Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri and Bhiwani-Rohtak is in progress.

(b) It is expected that the above works will be completed by end of March, 1970. Direct Trunk Circuits from Charkhi Dadri to Delhi and Rohtak will be provided thereafter.

दरभंगा जिले में नये डाकघरों का खोला जाना

701. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में दरभंगा जिले के बिस्फी, खंजौली और बेनीपुट्टी विकास खण्डों के क्रमशः बजराहा, महेकिया और दामोदरपुर गावों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये लोग लम्बे समय से मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार उक्त स्थानों पर डाकघर कब तक खोलने का है और इस कार्य में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जाँच करने के लिए यह आवश्यक होता है कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर जिन गावों के लिये काम करेगा, उनकी जनसंख्या, पर्यवेक्षण काल में उस क्षेत्र में वितरण के लिये प्राप्त पत्रों के आधार पर संभावित परियात, डाक-मार्गों की व्यावहारिकता और सुरक्षा आदि का सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा इस कार्य में कुछ समय लगता है । इसके अतिरिक्त जहाँ तक महेकिया का सम्बन्ध है, प्रस्तावित डाकघर जिन गावों के लिए काम करेगा वे जनसंख्या के विवरण में नहीं मिलते और इस सम्बन्ध में खंड विकास अधिकारी से पूछताछ की जा रही है ।

इन गावों में डाकघर खोलना इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि उक्त प्रस्ताव जाँच के बाद निर्धारित मान दण्डों पर पूरे उतरते हों ।

Transfer of Work-charged Staff of P & T Department

702. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at joint petition of workers transferred from the Central Public Works Department to Posts and Telegraphs Department and newly appointed work-charged staff in Posts and Telegraphs Department with regard to these terms and conditions of their service was submitted to the President on the 12th December, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination,

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में "महात्मा" नामक चलचित्र के दिखाये जाने पर रोक

703. **श्री बृजभूषण लाल :**

श्री राजस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रान सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "महात्मा" नामक चलचित्र के प्रदर्शन पर दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार से क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) सरकार इस चलचित्र को जनता की और विशेषतः छात्रों को दिखाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु, गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) इस फिल्म को जनता और विद्यार्थियों को दिखाने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(1) फिल्म 'महात्मा' के विशेष शो किये गए हैं ।

(2) फिल्म प्रभाग ने इस फिल्म तथा इसके 14 भागों की प्रिन्टें प्रदर्शनार्थ राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रशासनों को भेजी हैं ।

(3) केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एककों द्वारा फिल्म तथा इसके भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिखाये जा रहे हैं ।

(4) फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा फिल्म के 14 भागों में से 9 भाग देश भर के सिनामाओं को पहले ही रिलीज किये जा चुके हैं । दसवां भाग 'भारत छोड़ो' 27-2-1970 को रिलीज किया जाना है ।

(5) शेष चार भागों को मार्च तथा अप्रैल के महिने में रिलीज करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(6) विभिन्न राज्यों के शिक्षा विभाग ने स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों तथा मुख्य अध्यापकों को 'महात्मा' नामक फिल्म तथा इसके 14 भागों का उपलब्धि के बारे में सूचित किया है और उनको यह सलाह दी है कि वे इस अवसर का लाभ उठाकर 'महात्मा' फिल्म को या तो इसकी प्रिन्टें खरीदकर या इन्हें फिल्म प्रभाग । क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एकक से उधार लेकर छात्रों को दिखायें ।

पी. एल. 480 के अन्तर्गत आयातित अनाज और उस रप किया गया खर्च

704. **श्री बृजभूषण लाल :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने पी. एल. 480 के अन्तर्गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार कितना-कितना अनाज विदेशों से मगाया ;

(ख) पी. एल. 480 के अन्मर्गत आयातित अनाज पर सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में जुमनि तथा भाड़े के रूप में वर्षवार कितनी-कितनी राशि अदा की ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस करार को समाप्त करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) जब तक देश खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार में आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो जाता है । तब तक पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत कुछ आयात करना आवश्यक है । खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी होने से धीरे धीरे आयात में कटौती की जा रही है वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार 1970-71 के बाद रियायती आयात बन्द करने की आशा है ।

विवरण

(क) पंचांग वर्ष 1967, 1968 और 1969 के दौरान पी० एल० 480 के अधीन आयात की गयी खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा हजार मीटरी टन में
1967	5834·8
1968	4096·7
1969	2463·3

(ख) पी० एल० 480 के अधीन खाद्यान्नों के आयात के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई जुर्माना नहीं दिया गया था ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये भाड़े की राशी जोकि वित्तीय वर्ष अनुसार हिसाब में दर्ज की गयी है, इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	राशि करोड़ रुपये में
1966-67	58·81
1967-68	48·73
1968-69	28.67

Better Farm Methods

705. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIEFF :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some better farm methods were suggested by the Vice-President of India in Jorhat recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Vice President while delivering the Convocation address at Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat on 7-2-1970, emphasised the need for the application of modern science and technology in increasing Agriculture Production.

(b) The new technology or the better farm methods consist of growing high-yielding varieties of crops, multiple cropping, better water utilisation, adequate and timely supply of inputs, farmers education and training and intensification of research. Considerable success has been achieved through the application of these methods in increasing Agriculture Production in the country.

Memorandum from Students working in D. M. S.

706. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any demonstration held by the student employees of Delhi Milk Scheme and any memorandum was given to him on the 7th December; 1969;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to agree to their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c), The main request of the students employed part-time in the milk depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme was that they should be treated as Workmen under the Labour laws, instead of being treated as Agents. As there is no substantial change in the total income of the students employed part-time on their being designated as depot agents and as it is in the interest of efficient and smooth functioning of the milk depots that the depot staff should function as Depot Agents, the Government are unable to accede to their request.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

707. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was held in New Delhi in November, 1969 :

(b) the countries which participated; and

(c) the decisions arrived at in that Assambly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Morges, Switzerland, held its 10th General Assambly and 11th Technical Meeting in New Delhi from 24th November to 1st December, 1969.

(b) 14 Member-Countries participated in the Assambly. A list (Appendi I, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2617/703]

(c) A list of important recommendations made by the Assambly given in Appendix II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed n Library. See* No. LT - 2617/703].

Talk on Interpretation of Congress Constitution over AIR. Delhi.

708. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that some talk was delivered either in Hindi or in English on the Interpretation of the Congress Constitution from the All India Radio, Delhi Station during the last four months ;

(b) if so, the details of the talk ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the interpretation was in favour of the new Congress ; and

(d) whether Government propose to avoid such subjects for talks on All India Radio in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, a talk on "The Congress Constitution" was broadcast at 9-15 P. M. in the 'Spotlight' programme of All India Radio on November 4, 1969. An adaptation of the talk in Hindi was also broadcast the same evening in the "SAMYIKI" programme.

(b) A copy of the talk is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2618/70]

(c) No, Sir. It contained an analysis of the relevant provisions of the Congress Party's Constiution in the light of the controversy then obtoining between the two wings of ihe Congress, and was a reflection of the views of the Script-writer.

(d) No, Sir.

Disparity in Profits by Sugar Factories run by Private Owners and Co-operative Societies

709. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN ;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wide disparities exist in the profits made by the sugar factories run by private owners and those run by the Co-operatives :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the working of these co-operative societies to enable Government to secure greater revenue from the co-operative sector of the sugar industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) Yes, for the reason that the primary objective of a co-operative sugar factory which is an organisation of sugar-cane growers is to ensure that the grower-members get the maximum possible price for the sugar cane. As the structure and objectives of co-operatives differ widely from those of privately owned sugar factories, the profits earned would not be the criterion to assess the relative performance of the two kinds of sugar factories.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No; the co-operatives, like joint stock factories, also pay various taxes to Central and State Governments.

Foreign Aid for Settling Tibetan Refugees

710. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount received from foreign agencies and foreign Governments for the purpose of the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India;

(b) whether this amount was received through the Reserve Bank of India or through the Tibetan refugees and their organisations;

(c) the figures of amount received directly by His Holiness the Dalai Lama till the end of 1969;

(d) whether any part of this amount was utilised for the rehabilitation of refugees in India other than the Tibetan refugees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) According to information available with Government, assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,45,68,000 has been received (till the end of 1969)from various foreign voluntary agencies and Governments since 1959 for rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India.

(b) The remittances from abroad are reported to have been received through normal banking channels.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) and (e). The Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency has spent Rs. 3,50,000 on local landless people, and Rs. 2,00,000 on development work in the vicinity of Tibetan sett'ements in Mysore State.

Progress of Co-operative Movement

711. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Wil the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the fields in which the co-operative movement has made significant progress and the states in which it has been achieved ;

(b) the capital contributed by the people and the loans granted by Government and other agencies upto the 31st December, 1969 ;

(c) whether the cooperative movement is being used as a means of relieving unemployment among the educated classes ; and

(d) if not, what are the difficulties in the way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) The main fields of cooperative activity in which significant progress has been made are : agricultural credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of consumer articles. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have recorded appreciable progress in providing credit for agriculture. Cooperative marketing and processing structure has developed well in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu, consumer cooperatives have registered good progress.

(b) Information upto 31st December, 1969 is not available. Information for credit cooperatives is available as on 30.6.68 and for non-credit cooperatives as on 30.6.67. The total working capital of all cooperatives in the country was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3543 crores. This included paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 563 crores, reserves of Rs. 248 crores, deposits of Rs. 772 crores, borrowing of Rs. 1654 crores and debentures outstanding of Rs. 300 crores. Share capital contribution and loans by Government to cooperatives amounted to about Rs. 111 crores and Rs. 166.50 crores respectively.

(c) The growing volume of business of cooperatives, their diversification and the policy of appointment of trained and qualified personnel provide opportunities for employment of the educated in the co-operatives.

(d) Does not arise.

Agricultural Universities and Affiliated Colleges in India

712. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities and affiliated Colleges in the country;

(b) the number of Graduates and Post-graduates coming out of these institutions annually ; and

(c) the number of those who seek employment and those who are self-employed in agricultural pursuits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 12 and 37.

(b) The number of Graduates and Post-graduates who came out of these institutions during last three years is indicated below :

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Graduates	4,731	5,259	4,734
Post-graduates	832	1,191	1,263

(c) The question of employment of Agricultural Graduates/Post-graduates falls within the States' sphere. The information is not available with the Government of India.

Setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporation

713. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the scheme to set up Agricultural Credit Corporations in certain States ;

(b) whether, even after the liberalised agricultural credit policy adopted by the nationalised banks, the State Governments are still eager to have these Corporations ; and

(c) what are the additional advantages that they will offer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The States of West Bengal, Bihar and Rajasthan are even now eager to have Agricultural Credit Corporations. Their requests are under examination.

Inter-Ministerial Conference on Creating Self-Employment Opportunities

714. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Conference has ever been held to consider in what fields each Ministry can create self-employment opportunities to the educated youth of the country ;

(b) whether consultations have ever been held with the State Governments to get practical suggestions from them ;

(c) if so, what was the outcome of such conferences ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government would consider calling for such a Conference immediately to find practical solutions to the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The problem of unemployment and certain aspects of the question of activising the economy with a view to creating larger employment opportunities including those for self employment have been considered at a number of inter-ministerial meetings.

(b) to (d). A Conference of Chief Secretaries of the States is proposed to be convened in the near future to exchange views on the subject.

चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का अध्ययन करने के लिये समिति

715. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के सभी चीनी-कारखानों को सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन लाने सम्बन्धी सभी समस्याओं पर विचार करने तथा गन्ना-उत्पादकों को न्यायोचित मूल्य दिलाने का निश्चय करने के लिये एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति नियुक्त की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति के निदेश-पद क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय संख्या 88 में संशोधन

716 **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री चाहने वालों से प्रमाणपत्र लेने की शर्त के संबंध में 20 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 718 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार का विचार इस सुझाव को व्यावहारिक रूप देने की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में कम आय वाले अभ्यर्थियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय संख्या 88 के उद्देश्यों में संशोधन करने के बारे में पहल करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं; तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उम्मीदवारों को नियोजकों द्वारा निर्धारित योग्यताओं तथा उनकी कार्य क्षमताओं के आधार पर भेजा जाता है ।

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

717. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त रिपोर्ट के हिन्दी अनुवाद के संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया): (क) रिपोर्ट का अनुवाद–कार्य हिन्दी अनुवादकों के एक निकाय को सौंपा गया है। अनूदित सामग्री के सम्पादन के लिये एक सम्पादकीय मण्डल भी स्थापित किया गया है। अनुवाद के कार्य ने कुछ प्रगति की है।

(ख) वर्तमान स्थिति में समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Establishment of Separate Councils for Different Foodgrains

718. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up separate Councils for different foodgrains;

(b) if so, what will be the pattern of such councils; and

(c) when they are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up Indian Rice Development Council and Indian Pulses Development Council.

(b) The pattern of these Councils has been given in para 2 of the Resolution dated the 15th January, 1970, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Houe. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2619/70]

(c) These Councils will start functioning, as soon as, the nominations from the State Governments and other agencies are received.

Expulsion of certain British Journalists from India

719. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain sections of Indian press have demanded expulsion of certain British Journalists from India for their alleged anti-Indian basis in reporting recent developments in the country;

(b) whether the United Kingdom paper Guardian has attacked Indian stand on British journalists; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to reports which appeared in a section of the Press regarding the alleged anti-Indian activities of some British journalists who visited India last year. There was also a suggestion in a newspaper that "it will be good for standards if one or two correspondents are packed back home".

(b) The Guardian weekly of London carried an article in its issue of January 10, 1970, commenting on suggestions to expel hostile British journalists.

(c) Although fully conscious of the freedom of the Press and the role of the Press in a Parliamentary democracy, Government are concerned about the false and malicious reporting indulged in some time.

A.I.T.U.C. Views on Wage Boards

720. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Trade Union Congress has expressed the view that there should not be more Wage Boards; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regad ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations relating to Wage Boards made by the National Commission on Labour are under consideration. The views expressed by the All India Trade Union Congress have been noted.

Looting of Paddy in West Bengal and its effect on Food Position

721. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of paddy have been looted in West Bengal during the last harvesting season; and

(b) if so, whether that will affect the food position in West Bengal and whether many agriculturists will fail to fulfill the condition of levy imposed on them; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide additional food to West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A report has been called from the Government of West Bengal but has not yet been received.

(c) The matter can be considered only after a report on the situation is received from the State Government.

Abolition of Control on Foodgrains in Tamil Nadu and its effect

722. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government has withdrawn food rationing system from its principal cities;

(b) if so, whether this step has been taken in consultation with the Central Government;

(c) if not, how such step will affect the food position in Tamil Nadu and what will be its effect on over-all food control policy throughout the country; and

(d) whether other States have also been permitted to the food de-control policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Statutory rationing was withdrawn from Madras City and Coimbatore and its belt areas by the Tamil Nadu Government with effect from 12-1-1970. Informal rationing in these cities, however, contiuues.

(b) Concurrence of Government in India was taken.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The type of rationed distribution in any particular area of a State—whether statutory or informal—is for the concerned State Government to decide in the context of the prevailing food position, the State's distribution.

Birthday Centenary Celebrations of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das

723. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to arrange for programmes through their publicity, film and broadcasting media to observe the birthday centenrary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das this year ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In connection with the Birth Centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das which falls on 5th November, 1970, the various media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, will undertake the following publicity programme :—

1. *Directorate General, All India Radio*

All India Radio Stations will broadcast special programmes in the form of talks, discussions and dialogue on this occassion, Important public functions which may be held on the occassion will also be covered in news bulletins/newsreels.

2. *Film Division*

The programmes in connection with the Birth Centenary will be covered for possible inclusion in the Indian News Reviews.

3. *Song and Drama Division*

Suitable programme utilizing song and other traditional media for projecting the ideas for which Shri Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das stood, will be undertaken.

4. *Publications Division*

The Division will bring out the Bengali version of the biography of 'Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das', which has already been brought out in English and Hindi, in the 'Builders of Modern India' series. A shorter biography of Chittaranjan Das for Children is also under production in Hindi in 'Bharat ke Amar Charitra' series. The journals brought out by the Division, especially Ajkal (Hindi), Ajkal (Urdu) and Bal Bharati, would carry articles on the life of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das in the November 1970 issues.

5. *Press Information Bureau*

The Bureau proposes to release articles and photographs on the occassion of the birth Centenary.

6. *Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity*

The Directorate proposes to bring out a poster on the occassion carrying a picture of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Programmes over A. I. R. on Netaji's Birthday

724. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Broadcasting Stations in India included programme on the 23rd January, 1970 on the occassion of birthday of Netaji Subas Chandra Bose ;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme

(c) whether Trivandrum Radio failed in include any programme on the occasion ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the Red Fort function on the 23rd January, 1970 which was inaugurated by the President of India was covered by the All India Radio and the Films Division and used for broadcasting and exhibition of newsreel purposes ; and

(f) the details about such programmes ?

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Programmes broadcast on the occasion of the 73rd birth anniversary of the Netaji comprised talks, discussions, songs, dialogues, interviews, features, radio reports, musical features and coverage in news and newsreels.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. All India Radio provided coverage to the Red Fort function in a special Radio Report, in Samachar Darshan (Hindi Newsreel Programme) and News bulletins broadcast on the day. The films Division also covered the function in the Indian News Review No. 1113 released in the Cinema circuits on 6.2.1970.

Delay in Transmission of Telegram sent by a M.P. from Contai to Calcutta

725. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telegrams sent to the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal by the local Member of Lok Sabha from Contai on the 11th January, 1970 (a place only 130 miles from Calcutta) were received by them after two days delay ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay in either sending or delivering the telegrams ; and

(c) whether Government will take steps, after proper enquiry, against the person concerned for causing delay in either sending or delivering the above telegrams which related to an urgent law and order problem of the locality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No such telegrams were booked on 11th January. One multiple addressed telegrrm booked on 12th January, 1970 was, however, delivered after two days delay.

(b) Prolonged interruptions on the line leading to the transmission of the telegrams by post and heavy absenteeism in the office of delivery on the Makar Sankranti festival day caused this delay.

(c) The delay in delivery being due to circumstances beyond control, action may not be justified against any parricular person. However, the Postmaster General is being asked to make further enquiries.

Services in Panchayats, Blocks and Taluk Boards

726. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly created services in Panchayats, Blocks and Taluk Boards have very little scope of promotion ;

(b) what promotions have integration of Gram Sewaks in the agricultural services provided for them and in which States ;

(c) the reasons between the officials of Revenue Department of identical qualifications and those of Panchayats, Taluk Boards when they belong to a common cadre ; and

(d) whether interchangeability will not provide the Revenue staff experience in development which is vital for administration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : A statement, based on information received from State Governments, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2620 170].

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

727. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of films screened on Gandhiji in 1969;

(b) the details of the Radio and Television talks on Gandhiji's life, thoughts and philosophy; and

(c) the other activities sponsored by All India Radio in connection with the Gandhi Centenary celebrations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a). Films Division had released 8 films on Gandhiji in 1969 as indicated below :

1. Early years
2. Birth of Satyagraha
3. Emergence of Gandhiji
4. The Great Trial
5. Epic March
6. New Challenges

Episodes from the full-length documentary film entitled "MAHATMA" produced by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in collaboration with the Films Division.

7. 85 Nayak Ni Pole Porbander (produced by Films Division)
8. Dandi Yatra (produced by the Government of Gujarat)

During the year 1969, the Directorate of Field Publicity screened the following 9 films extensively :

1. Bapu Ne Kaha Tha
2. INR 1096-A
3. Kal Udas Na Hogi
4. Promise Redeemed
5. 85 Nayak Ni Pole Porbunder
6. His Memory We Cherish
7. Glimpses of Gandhiji
8. The Last Journey
9. Early years.

Government have no information about screening of feature films on Gandhiji by commercial cinemas.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Conference on Fruits

728. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Conference on Fruits took place in London from the 15th to 19th September, 1969;

(b) if so, whether India participated in it; and

(c) if so, the names of the fruits on which discussion was held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Discussion on Bananas, Citrus, Avocado, Mango and Pine-apple was held.

Export of Vanaspati

729. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of export of Vanaspati to various countries;

(b) if so, the results achieved so far; and

(c) the handicaps in the export of Vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The scope of developing export of vanaspati has been considered on more than one occasion in the past in consultation with Indian Missions abroad and steps taken to promote such exports. However, in view of the high prices of vegetable oils in the country export of vanaspati cannot be effected except at a heavy loss. The requirement for domestic consumption has also to be taken into consideration while considering exports.

Marketing Facilities for Vegetables in Delhi

730. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi at least 60 per cent of what is paid for the vegetables across the counter is pocketed by middlemen; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to provide adequate marketing facilities and prevent exploitation of farmers by middlemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that at least sixty per cent of what is paid for the vegetables across the counter is pocketed by middlemen.

Fourteen cooperative socities and one Cooperative Federation of the vegetable producers which is functioning since 22.9.1949, provide marketing facilities to their members. The Delhi Administration is contemplating to bring the wholesale fruit and vegetable market under the purview of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Markets Act to prevent the exploitation of the producers.

Representation from East Bengal Refugees in Sarguja, Madhya Pradesh for final Rehabilitation

731. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a representation from the East Bengal Refugees in Surguja, Madhya Pradesh asking for specific measures to ensure their final rehabilitation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some time ago specific assurances were given by the Prime Minister personally when the Surguja refugees met her in New Delhi ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the genuine grievances of the East Bengal refugees in Sarguja ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Representations from the new migrants from East Pakistan in Surguja in Madhya Pradesh are being received from time to time.

(b) To our knowledge, the new migrants from Surguja did not meet the Prime Minister in New Delhi and, as such, the question of her giving them any assurances did not arise.

(c) The main grievances of the new migrants in Surguja relate to (i) problem of drinking water, (ii) unsuitability of land for cultivation and (iii) lack of irrigation facilities.

Adequate number of drinking water wells have been provided in all the migrants, villages set up in this area. The soil in this project is basically suitable for cultivation. It requires patience, self-help and determination on the part of the migrant-settlers to make the cultivation of lands in this area a success. Three irrigation schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 17.00 lakhs have been sanctioned to provide irrigation facilities in Surguja. In addition, a scheme for the construction of 5 shallow tube-wells for irrigation purposes has also been sanctioned.

The genuine difficulties and grievances of the migrant settlers are always looked into sympathetically and steps are taken to remedy them to the extent possible.

Representation from Refugees under Isagaon Project in Adilabad District

732. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a representation from the new migrants of Village No. 7 under the Isagaon Project in Adilabad District ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are serious charges of neglect and indifference by the official machinery and that in some cases signatures of the refugees in the Isagaon Project have been obtained forcibly in order to hide the real fact ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to bring relief to the refugees and to ensure their proper rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No charges of neglect and indifference by the official machinery have been levelled by the migrants of Village No. 7 in the Isagaon Rehabilitation Project in Andhra Pradesh. It has, however, been alleged by them that their signatures have been obtained forcibly in the assessment list of paddy cultivation. This matter was referred to the State Government who have reported that this is far from true.

(c) All out efforts are being made by the Government to provide relief to the migrants and to ensure their proper rehabilitation. Maintenance assistance at full cash dole rates and food rations at subsidized rates have been sanctioned till the end of November, 1970. Senior officers of Central Government and State Government have recently visited the project and looked into their grievances. Schemes for providing irrigation facilities by constructing deep-bore wells, dams and tanks are under consideration in consultation with the State Government. Construction and renovation of four breached tanks for providing irrigation facilities to the project area have already been sanctioned.

East Bengal Refugees in Chanda District of Maharashtra

733. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the East Bengal refugees who were sent to the Chanda District of Maharashtra have found that the facilities available do not permit them to eke out a bare living ;

(b) whether he has received any representations from the refugee families in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to alleviate the miseries of the refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Representations from the new migrants from East Pakistan in Chanda Rehabilitation Zone are being received from time to time.

(c) The Government of India are spending, on an average, about Rs. 12,000/- on rehabilitation of each migrant agriculturist family in Chanda Project. This amount consists of the cost of construction of residential accommodation, roads, water supply arrangements, paddy bunding, seeds and fertilisers, bullocks, pesticides, maintenance assistance, supply of rice/wheat rations at subsidized rates etc. Provision is also made for business loans for non-agriculturist families. Certain schemes for providing irrigation facilities to the Project area are under consideration of the State Government. Adequate number of drinking water wells have been provided in all the migrant villages in this Project. The land in this area is suitable for cultivation but it requires patience, self-help and hard work on the part of the settlers to make cultivation a success.

Community Listening Programmes

735. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the further steps taken to improve the working of Community listening programmes in the rural areas ; and

(b) whether any extensive study has been made to see the present response to the community programmes for the agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Community Listening Scheme was struck off the list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes with effect from 1-4-1969. It is now administered by the State Governments. However, A. I. R. Stations keep in contact with State Government authorities in charge of the Community Listening Scheme and take measures to revitalise the farmers' listening clubs.

(b) A study on the working of the Community Listening Scheme was made by

the Programme Evaluation Cell of the Planning Commission.

Memorandum by C. I. S. Officers

736. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Central Information Service have submitted a memorandum to Government recently;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the officers ; and

(c) whether Government have considered these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2621/70].

Resettlement of Repatriates from Burma in Tamil Nadu

737. SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Indians in Burma, who are repatriated, are mostly from Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the number that have arrived in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether a large number of these are still unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITAION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). According to the information received upto 31.12.1969 from the Embassy of India, Rangoon, and the Government of West Bengal, 95,193 repatriates from Burma had gone to Tamil Nadu out of the total number of about 1,78,300 who arrived in India.

(c) 8,418 repatriates had been provided employment, including casual employment in Tamil Nadu. The number of repatriates on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu as on 31.10.1969 was 1,338. Most of the other repatriates have been given assistance in the form of business loans and allotment of agricultural land etc., according to their aptitude and experience.

Government Diary–1970

738. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN ;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has printed in its 1970 diary a picture of 'Landmaster' a car manufactured by the Birlas;

(b) if so, whether any amount was received from the Birlas as advertisement charges for publishing this picture; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMEAT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is, however, no mention of the name of the plant or the make of the car in the picture.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Corporation for News Agencies

739. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether PTI Employees' Union adopted a Resolution at the general body meeting reiterating the demand for the formation of a corporation for news agencies including PTI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Federation of Press Trust of India Employees' Unions adopted a Resolution for the conversion of Press Trust of India into a Corporation seeking representation of the employees of P.T.I. on the Board of Directors and also for functioning of the news agency free from pressures of the monopolistic quarters.

(c) The news agencies are independent and this Ministry has no control over their working.

Sanction of Telephone Connections to Journalists under exempted Category

741. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a communication from the Indian Federation of Working Journalists regarding the sanction of telephones under exempted category for journalists;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Federation have represented for liberalising the rules so as to include all journalists for registration for telephones under 'special category'.

(c) The Government have considered the representation but have not found it possible to amed the existing rules, according to which only accredited journalists are eligible for classification under "Special category" for allotment of telephones.

Representation from Central Government small acale Industries Organisation Employees Union, Kerala

742. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Central Government Small Scale Industries Organisation Employees Union, Kerala regarding victimisation of the Union and its members by the authorities ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter falls in the State sphere. The representation has been forwarded to the State Government.

Release of Films by Film Finance Corporation

743. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation have released any films through their own distribution Department ;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on this project and the result thereof ;

(c) whether the Film Finance Corporation have considered setting up of their own theatres all over the country ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation have spent Rs. 32,097.37 and have earned a commission of Rs. 3,106.71 so far.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Corporation have sent to the Government a scheme for setting up low-cost cinema houses in the country, which is under consideration.

Rise in Price of Foodgrains

744. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of foodgrains have lately increased ;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of different items in the beginning of the current year and at present and the percentage increase in each case ; and

(c) whether this increase is attributable to the low expectations of harvests during the ensuing season, if so, how the expected amount of groups during the ensuing season in respect of different items compared with the actual production of each items with the last Rabi season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : According to the all India Index Numbers of wholesale prices the prices of rice, wheat and maize have shown a rise while the prices of jowar, bajra and gram (whole) have shown a decline.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) It is too early to give a precise estimate of the production of rabi crops in the forthcoming season. With the recent rains the production of the forthcoming rabi crops is expected to be better than the current season.

Statement

Commodity	Index as on		% extent of rise/fall in the latest indices over 3rd January, 1970
	31 70	14,2.70	
Rice	187.6	190.7	(+) 1.7
Wheat	220.7	228.4	(+) 3.5
Jowar	190.4	190.3	(—) 0.1
Bajra	177.0	176.5	(—) 0.3
Maize	207.3	212.6	(+) 2.6
Gram (whole)	317.4	308.1	(—) 2.9

Implementation of Procurement Programmes in respect of Foodgrains

745. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the procurement programmes in respect of different foodgrains were implemented in each State through the Food Corporation of India, or otherwise, during 1969 ;

(b) the details of the food procurement plan during the forthcoming rabi season and in which of the States the programmes would be organised by the Food Corporation of India ; and

(c) the steps taken for implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Procurment programmes are drawn up for each crop season. The procurment targets and the quantities of foodgrains actually procured against the targets during 1968-69 Kharif marketing season (*i.e.* from November 1968 to October 31, 1969) and Rabi 1969-70 marketing season (*i.e.* from April, 1969) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2622/70.]

(b) and (c). The procurment programme for Rabi 1970-71 marketing season will be drawn up after the Agricultural Prices Commission submits its report and in consultation with the States in a Chief Minister's Conference.

Sale of manure to Farmers at Higher Rates

747. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in certain States, the manure is being sold to the farmers at rates higher than its fixed rate by Government and that the farmers do not get the right type of manure;

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to import manure to make up the deficiency; if so, how much manure is proposed to be imported during 1970-71 and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIDISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No general complaint has been received by this Ministry. There is no statutory control on prices of fertilisers including organic manures except on sulphate of ammonia, ammonium sulphate nitrate, urea and calcium ammonium nitrate (20.5% N). As and when any such complaint is received, it is referred to the concerned State Government for inquiry and legal action where necessary. The charging of prices higher than the notified prices for the above mentioned four fertilisers is a violation of the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957 and is an offence punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The supply position of fertilisers is very comfortable and there is hardly any occasion to charge higher prices.

As regards availability of right type of chemical manure, it may be stated that while fertilisers are generally valued for the quantity and quality of their nutrient contents, sometimes consumer preference is discernible for certain other materials within a nutrient group But this preference is not based on scientific reason; the extension and other propaganda machinery educates farmers about the effectiveness of various fertilisers in a nutrient group. Besides, endeavours are made to meet particular consumers' preferences as far as possible consistent with the availability.

(c) Imports of chemical manure would be necessary during the year 1970-71 also. The details of the requirements will be finalised in April, 1970, after discussions with the State Governments and manufacturers which are being arranged next month.

Amendment of Rules and Regulations relating to Forests

748. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Rules and Regulations relating to Forests were made 50 years ago and the villagers are facing great inconvenience because of these old Rules; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to amend these Rules and advise the State Governments to amend these Rules to suit the present circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Necessary details are being collected from the State Governments and they will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

भारत सेवक समाज की फाइलों का गुम होना

749. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सेवक समाज की 1953 से 1958 तक की फाइलें, जिनमें वित्तीय हानि, अनुदान आदि का ब्यौरा था, गुम हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल (क) तथा (ख) : भारत सेवक समाज को इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिये गये एक अनुदान से सम्बन्धित कुछ पुराने रिकार्ड की, पुराने रिकार्ड की छटाई की सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, छटाई की गई है; अतः इस मामले में जांच की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Effect of Consumption of Fertiliser on Food Production

750. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural production during the last 12 months has practically stood still and fertilizer consumption has gone up only marginally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the programme for production of high-yielding variety of foodgrains which had shown good results in some of the Northern States has also not made much progress and that the recommendation for greater use of fertilizer has not been followed;

(c) if so, whether any investigations have been made in connection with the above matters; and

(d) the steps taken to educate the cultivators in the use of right type of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Although the estimates of production for 1969-70 are not yet available, it is anticipated on the basis of qualitative reports on weather and crop conditions etc. that the total foodgrains production during 1969-70 would be higher than in the previous year. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers during 1969-70 is expected to increase by about 20 per cent; and the consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers by about 12 per cent, respectively, over the last year's consumption.

(b) No, Sir. Against the achievement of about 23 millon acres during 1968 69, an area of about 27 million acres is expected to be covered under the High-yielding Varieties Programme, during 1969-70. It is, however, true that the use of fertilisers by farmers is at a lower level than the dosages recommended.

(c) The High-Yielding Varieties was introduced during 1966-67 and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics and the Programme Evaluation Organisation have been conducting studies on the high-yielding variety crops on a continuing basis from Kharif, 1967. These studies have revealed that the high-yielding varieties have convincingly demonstrated their relative high yield potential, and a significant breakthrough has been achieved. However, much remains to be done for the adoption of full packages of practices, particularly recommended doses of fertilisers.

(d) The following steps have been taken to educate farmers in the efficient use of fertilisers :

(i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers' Training and

Education in the selected High-Yielding Varieties Programme Districts, farmers are trained in the latest methods and techniques of raising high-yielding variety crops in each crop season. Efficient and balanced use of fertilisers forms an integral part of the farmers' training programme.

(ii) Under the programme of National Demonstrations, it is planned to impart education to farmers in the use of fertilisers, the kind of fertilisers to be applied and their method and time of application, etc.

(iii) The Government have also decided to set up a Fertiliser Promotion Council as a joint venture of the Government of India and the fertiliser industry for promoting optimum and balanced use of fertilisers.

Tiger as 'Protected Animal'

751. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wild Life Board have recently informed the Central Government that unless the tiger is declared a 'protected animal' throughout India for at least five years, it is likely to become extinct;

(b) if so, the reasons given for this animal becoming extinct ;

(c) the total number of tigers shot dead in games in India during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 separately and their population at the end of each year after deducting those shot in games and those which died a natural death;

(d) why the danger to the tiger was also becoming extinct like the lion not pointed out earlier; and

(e) the reaction of Government to the recommendation of the Wild Life Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life has recommended to the States that shooting of tigers be completely banned for a period of five years from 1st July, 1970.

(b) It is observed that its population is on the decline and the ban on shooting of this animal has been recommended to curb this trend.

(c) The total number of tigers shot as games during 1966-67 is 166, 1967-68 is 157 and 1968-69 is 157. No census of tiger population has been conducted, hence the figures are not available. Figures of natural deaths of tigers are also not available.

(d) The tiger is not becoming extinct. It is felt that its population is on the decline.

(e) The State Governments have been requested to implement the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life.

Projects for Change of Unirrigated Areas to Cultivable Land

752. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SASTRI ;
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI ATAM DAS :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total unirrigated area in India is about four-fifths of the total cultivated area ;

(b) whether it is proposed to turn the unirrigated area cultivable by starting a number of Pilot Projects ;

(c) if so, (i) the number of Pilot projects to be started together with their locations, (ii) the approximate area which will be covered by each Pilot Project, (iii) the category of crops which it is proposed to grow under each project, (iv) the

approximate expected yield in each project; (v) the approximate annual expenditure likely to be incurred on each project;

(d) whether the work under each Pilot Project will be the sole concern of the Centre or of the Centre and the State concerned jointly;

(e) whether the expenditure on each Project will be borne solely by the Central Government or it would be shared equally both by the Centre and the State concerned; and

(f) when these Pilot Projects are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The projects are proposed to be started in 1970-71 and are likely to be continued during the subsequent years of the Fourth Five Years Plan at an estimated cost of Rupees 20 crores. The details of these projects are being worked out. The Projects will be Centrally Sponsored and as such the entire cost of these Projects is to be borne by the Central Government. These peojects will be in the direct supervision of the Central Government.

Taking Over of M. P. State's Solvent Extraction Plant at Ujjain

753. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleasedto state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is negotiating with the Madhya Pradesh Government's Industries Corporation for taking over the State's Solvent Extraction Plant at Ujjain ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Madhya Pradesh Government's decision to hand over the Solvent Plant to F. C. I.

(c) the terms and conditions on which the Plant is to be taken over by the F.C.I.

(d) the progress made in the negotiations: and

(e) when they are likely to be finalised and the Solvent Plant taken over by the F. C. I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The Madhya Pradesh Government had suggested that since the Food Corporation of India is producing Bal Ahar, and since the State Government's Solvent Extraction Plant at Ujjain can produce one of the constituents required for the purpose, the Corporation may take over the plant for utilisation in the production of Bal Ahar. The F.C.I. are examining the proposal.

(c) to (e) . Do not arise.

Memorandnm by Motion Pictures Industry

754. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Motion Pictures Industry have recently submitted a memorandum to the Finance Minister seeking financial assistance and tax relief to the Film Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum contained demands like treating the film industry as a priority industry, making available bank credits, arranging adequate imports of essential raw materials, releasing freely colour raw film imported from the general currency area, manufacturing colour raw film in India, taking positive steps to help

growth of theatres, liberalisation of various taxes, re-orientation of export policy, etc.

(c) The demands enumerated in the Memorandum concern various Ministries/ Departments of the Government, who are all seized of the issues raised by the film industry.

पंचवर्षीय योजना में खाद्यान्नों का आयात और निर्यात

755. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में विदेशों से किन-किन खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्य पदार्थों का आयात किया ;

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया तथा उन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ;

(ग) क्या विदेशों से आयात किये गये खाद्यपदार्थों के लिये भारत को कुछ राशि का भुगतान करना बाकी है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना ;

(घ) क्या गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की तुलना में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खाद्य-पदार्थों के मामले में भारत कुछ हद तक स्वावलम्बी हो सकता था और यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत तक ;

(ङ) भारत ने गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अन्य देशों को कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में किन-किन खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात किया तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ; और

(च) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत द्वारा निर्यात किये जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों की मात्रा में वृद्धि की जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रतिशत ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध-1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2623/70]

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) मौजूदा योजना के अनुसार देश खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेगा। यह परिकल्पना की जाती है कि 1970-71 के बाद रियायती आयात बन्द कर दिया जाएगा।

(ङ) प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधियों में निर्यात किए गए खाद्य पदार्थ बताने वाले तीन विवरण (अनुबन्ध 2, 3 तथा 4) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT/170]

(च) अभी यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात होगा।

कृषि का आधुनिकीकरण

756. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भारत में कृषि सुधार के लिये सरकार द्वारा अपनाये गये आधुनिक तरीकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यह तकनीक देश के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में अपनाये गये, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशित वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) खेती के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये सरकार द्वारा किसानों को दी गई विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इसके लिये सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को और विशेष रूप से बुन्देलखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के किसानों को किस प्रकार की और कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक, कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के प्रयत्न समस्त देश में परिव्याप्त थे। अपनाये गये उपायों में सुधरे बीजों का प्रयोग, उर्वरक, कीटनाशी और सुधरे उपकरण, सिंचाई का विकास, भूमि सुधार और उन्नत कृषि विधियों का प्रचार सम्मिलित था। इन प्रयत्नों से यद्यपि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई, किन्तु इनके द्वारा आवृत स्थानीय क्षेत्रों पर इनका वांछित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। अतः यह निश्चित किया गया कि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के साधन प्रयत्नों को उन चुनीदा क्षेत्रों में ही तीव्र किया जाये, जहाँ कि आवश्यक संसाधनों की क्षमता उपलब्ध हो। अतः सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम बनाया गया और सन् 1960-61 में इसे 7 चुनींदा जिलों में प्रारम्भ किया गया। बाद में 9 और जिलों में इसका विस्तार कर दिया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में कृषि विकास के लिए बहु-अनुशासित सकेन्द्रित और समन्वित उपाय सन्निहित हैं, जिनमें चुनीदा क्षेत्रों में पैकेज प्रणालियों का उपयोग भी सम्मिलित है।

सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर, सन् 1964-65 में 117 जिलों में सघन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम नामक एक अन्य कार्यक्रम चालू किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम पर भी उतना ही अधिक बल दिया गया, किन्तु व्यक्ति और सामग्री दोनों ही प्रकार से संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, यह कार्यक्रम कुछ कम गहन था।

सन् 1966-67 से समस्त राज्यों में कृषि विकास के लिए एक नयी नीति के अनुसार कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस नयी कृषि नीति की मुख्य बातों में बीजों की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों की कृषि, बहु फसलें, सघन कृषि के लिए सिंचाई का पूर्ण और उत्तम उपयोग, उर्वरक और कीटनाशी जैसे आदानों की संगठित व्यवस्था, संस्थात्मक ऋण सहित आवश्यक ऋण सुविधाओं की सामयिक व्यवस्था ; कृषकों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण, और अनुसंधान का तीव्रीकरण सम्मिलित है। कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के प्रयत्नों को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में और अधिक तीव्र करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिनमें कृषि विकास के लिये संस्थात्मक वित्त, फार्म मशीनरी सेवा और क्षेत्र विकास पर बल दिया गया है।

कृषि उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि विभिन्न आदानों आधुनिक विज्ञान और टेक्नोलोजी के प्रयोग का सम्मिलित प्रभाव है। अतः कार्यक्रमानुसार उत्पादन में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता बताना कठिन है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अब तक देश में कृषि विकास के लिए दी गई सहायता में निम्न बातें सम्मिलित हैं :—

(1) पंजीकृत उत्पादकों द्वारा संवर्धन के लिए प्रवजनक और आधारिक बीजों की आपूर्ती और उनका कृषकों में वितरण ;

(2) आन्तरिक उत्पादन तथा आयात द्वारा देश में उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि के लिये उपाय और उन के वितरण की व्यवस्था ;

(3) कीटनाशियों और पौध रक्षण उपकरणों की आपूर्ति ;

(4) कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना ;

(5) कृषकों के प्रशिक्षण सहित विस्तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ;

(6) लघु सिंचाई, भू संरक्षण, भूमि विकास आदि जैसे विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिये प्रशासनिक, तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था, और

(7) संस्थात्मक ऋण, विशेषकर सहकारी ऋण के आपूर्ति के लिए और तकावी ऋण देने की सुविधाओं का विस्तार ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) में दी गई विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायतायें हर प्रकार से सम्पूर्ण देश में कृषकों को दी जा रही थी अतः यह सहायता बुन्देलखंड और राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषकों को उपलब्ध थी ।

Escape of Animals from Delhi Zoo

757. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and kind of animals which escaped from the Delhi Zoo since its inception ;

(b) the animals which were caught/shot dead by the Zoo authorities;

(c) whether any investigation in regard to their escape from the Zoo was conducted; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . 29. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2624/70]

(c) Investigations have invariably been conducted by the Director, Delhi Zoological Park.

(d) (1) The main causes of escapes are: (i) silting in the moats enabled a few animals to cross the moats; (ii) in one or two cases the animals under special stress had managed to escape by crossing the barriers which normally they would not have been able to cross; and

(iii) sometimes due to negligence of the keepers/attandants.

(2) steps taken to prevent such escapes are :-

(i) de-silting of the moats;

(ii) Rectification of the shortcomings in the specifications of the affected houses/enclosures and barriers which came to light.

With regard to escape of Tigress (Gita), which was ultimately shot dead, a *prima facie* case had been established that the escape occurred due to negligence of the keeper who was suspended immediately and departmental proceedings instituted against him.

Request from West Bengal for Rice and Wheat to Meet Food Deficit

758: SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested the Centre for 5 lakh tons of rice and 17 lakh tons of wheat to meet the States's food deficit during the current year;

(b) whether similar demands have been received from other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which Government propose to meet the demands of the State Governments to meet the food deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During the Chief Mini-

sters' Conference held in New Delhi on 27-9-1969, it was mentioned that the deficit of foodgrains in West Bengal during 1970 was likely to be of the order of 22 lakh tonnes and the Centre was requested to meet this entire deficit by supplying 5 lakh tonnes in rice and the balance in wheat and other cereals.

(b) and (c). Demands specifically for the whole year 1970 have been received only from Maharastra and Tripura. The quantities of foodgrains demanded by them are.

(*In tonnes*)

	Rice	*Wheat and other grains*
Maharashtra	2,50,000	11,00,000
Tripura	32,000	25,000

The Government of India will continue to allocate foodgrains to all States on a month to month basis keeping in view the availability in the Central pool and the requirements of Government distribution in the different States.

Extinction of Rare Indian Animals

759. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government during the last three years in regard to extinction of rare Indian animals ;

(b) if so, when and the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect these animals from extinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Only census/survey of lion in Gir Sanctuary in Gujarat and Rhinoceros in Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary in Assam has been carried out.

(b) A census was carried out in 1968 which revealed the population of lions to be 177. The Rhinoceros census was done in 1966 and their population is little over 400.

(c) The following steps are taken to protect the rare animals in the country : –

(1) Restrictions or ban on shooting of the rare animals;

(2) Banning the export of rare species—dead or alive or part thereof;

(3) Breeding the rare animals in the Zoos.

(4) Enactment of suitable legislation by States to protect Wild Life including rare species outside Reserved Forests also.

(5) Creation of Sanctuaries and National Parks for preservation of rare species.

Death of Animals in Delhi Zoo

760. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the inception of Delhi Zoo, a number of animals including some rare species have died breaking the pairs and have not been replaced;

(b) whether it is also a fact that presentation of animals by other countries and organisations/agencies have almost been stopped and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the animals whose mates died since the inception of the Zoo and have not been replaced so far and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to procure the animals to complete the pairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although here and there a present of animal has been received from a foreign country/organisation/agency, but lately

most of them now insist on animals from India in exchange.

(c) A list of animals/birds whose mates died is given in the statement enclosed.

Our attempts to replace these animals/birds through our Missions abroad have not so far been very successful as it is also difficult to obtain animals of desired sex and age.

(d) Our Missions abroad have been requested to procure the replacements. Attempts are also being made to procure these replacements through organisations/dealers.

Statement

List of Mammals/Birds whose mates died

Name of Animal	*Nos.*
Mammals	
1. Eland	1
2. Hunting Cheetah	3
3. Swamp deer	1
4. Virginia deer	1
5. American bison	1
6. Jaguar	1
7. Chimpanzee	1
8. Hoolock gibbon	1
9. Formoson monkeys	1
10. Bintunong	1
11. Zebra	1
12. Bush baby	1
13. Golden cat	1
14. Jungle cat	1
15. Mustached guenon	1
16. Aouded sheep	1
17. Vervet guenon	2
18. Nilgiri langur	2
19. Sykes-guenon	2
20. Japanese monkey	1
21. Camel	1
22. Red Kangaroo	1
23. Grey Kangaroo	1
24. American bear	1
25. Porcupine	1
Birds	
1. Ostrich	1
2. Emu	1
3. White naped crane	1
4. Manchurian crane	1
5. Chukor Partridge	1
6. Sandgrouse	1
7. Goss Eawk.	1

Workers Patricipation in Management of Public Undertakings

761. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI ATAM DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission to associate the workers with the management of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Government have, in principle, accepted the recommendations with certain modifications.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Seminar an deep-Sea Fishing at Erankulam

762. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on Deep-Sea Fishing was held in Ernakulam in the first week of February this year ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Seminar ; and

(c) how far the fishing industry has been benefitted so far as the development of fishing is concerned by the Seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMET AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Symposium on the Development of Deep Sea Fishing was held at Ernakulam from 3rd to 5th February, 1970. The Symposium was organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the context of plans to effect a transition from coastal fishing, which is already well established, to deep sea fishing in which very little progress has been made so far.

The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the introduction of 300 deep sea fishing vessels mostly in the private and co-operative sectors. Considerable headway has been made in providing the infra-structure for a deep sea fishing industry. A string of fishing harbours with full facilities for deep sea fishing vessels and for the handling of their catches is being provided at various ports along the West and East Coasts. Fishing Harbours are already under construction at Vizhingam, Tuticorin and Karwar and two large harbours have been sanctioned at Madras and Bombay. Harbours at other ports are under consideration. In the meantime survey work is being intensified. Orders were placed on indigenous ship building yards between August, 1968 and February, 1969 for 40 steel trawlers. Of these, twenty trawlers will be added to the Central Government's organisation for survey of deep sea fishing grounds. A scheme which envisages import of 30 deep sea fishing vessels and further construction of 15 indigenous vessels is also being implemented. A scheme of subsidising indigenously constructed trawlers up to a limit of 27½% of the c. i. f. cost of equivalent imported vessels has also been finalised recently.

Against this background, the Symposium was organised in order to bring together on a common platform the representatives of Central and State Government Departments concerned with fisheries, research and training institutions, financing institutions, manufacturers of fishing vessels and other equipment, exporters of marine products etc. The Symposium discussed the various problems relating to the expansion of the deep sea fishing effort which is envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Symposium highlighted the need for a transition from coastal to deep sea fishing and also the vast scope for expansion and diversification of the industry. It also discussed specific problems relating to the availability of vessels and equipment, and made several recommendations in this connection. One of the important subjects discussed was the financing of vessels. The representatives of the banks and financing institution furnished useful guidelines to the industry. Certain problems relating to financing of the Capital intensive deep sea fishing industry were discussed, and the lines on which solutions can be evolved were indentified. The Symposium also discussed problems relating to trained manpower for operation of deep sea fishing vessels. Several useful suggestions were made by the Symposium in this connection. The Symposium further stressed the need for assigning due priority to the harbour construction programme, and discussed certain specific problems relating to the harbour programme. Marketing problems were also discussed.

(c) The Symposium was held recently between the 3rd and 5th February, 1970. The recommendations of the Symposium will be carefully examined and suitable action taken. In the meantime the symposium has served the purpose of highlighting the problems confronting the industry, clarifying issues through mutual exchange of views, and providing useful guidelines for the developmental effort.

Wage Board for Coir, Beedi and Plantation Workers

763. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Wage Board has been in the offing for the coir, beedi and plantation workers ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functions of Food Nutrition Board

764. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Food Nutrition Board ;

(b) who are manning this Board ; and

(c) the results achieved by the Board by way of research, if any, made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Board is required to work out policies and advise Government and undertake, aid, promote and coordinate activities in regard to :—

(i) the development and popularisation of subsidiary and protective foods ;

(ii) nutrition, food extension and food management ;

(iii) the conservation and efficient utilization as well as augmentation of food resources :

(iv) food preservation, processing, packaging, transportation and other technological aids, and

(v) such other matters as the Broard may consider necessary incidentaly or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(b) The membership of the Board is as follows :

1. Secretary, Department of Food —Chairman
2. Joint Secretary, Department of Food —Member
3. Financial Adviser, Department of Food —Member
4. Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture —Member
5. Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore —Member
6. Director, Nutrition Research Laboraty, Hyderabad — Member
7. A representative of the Department of Cooperation —Member
8. Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research —Member
9. A representative of the Ministry of Health —Member
10. Technical Adviser, Department of Food —Member
11. Dr. V. Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Cooperative Union, Anand —Member
12. Dr. A. Srinivasan, Head of the Division of Food Preservation, Atomic Energy Commision, Bombay —Member
13. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi — Member
14. Executive Director, Food and Nutrition Board, Department of Food —Member Secratary.

(c) As will be seen from the functions indicated in part (a) of the reply, the Board is primarily concerned with the application of science and technology and not with fundamental research.

Second Press Commission

765. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editor's Conference has recommended the appointment of Second Press Commission to go into the entire ambit of the working of the Press in the changed circumstances of the Press and the country since the first Press Commission reported 15 years ago ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Government have received from the All-India Newspaper Editor's Conference copies of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the AINEC. One of the resolutions relates to the appointment of a Second Press Commission. The proposal is under consideration.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम में द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों का भरना

766. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम विभिन्न कार्यालयों में द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने तकनीकी और गैर तकनीकी पदों को भरा गया है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त पदों में से अनुसूचित जातियों। अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन आरक्षित पदों का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें वास्तव में भरा गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय खाद्य निगम से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में बीजों के स्टाक का जमा हो जाना

767. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टोरों में भारी मात्रा में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के बीज बिना बिके पड़े रहे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इसके कारण सरकार को कुल कितने धन की हानि हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) स्टाक को न बेचे जाने के कारण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जो कि पिछले वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम से बीज खरीदा करती थीं, 1968-69 की अवधि में, अपने बीज स्वयं उत्पादित किये और उनमें से कुछ के पास वर्ष के अन्त में पर्याप्त अधिशेष भण्डार शेष रह गया था।

(ii) बीज उत्पादकों और बीज फर्मों के साथ बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्द्धा जो कि अपने बीज उत्पादन को गत दो तीन वर्षों से शनैः शनैः बढ़ा रही हैं ;

(iii) अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम द्वारा आवृत क्षेत्र और विशेषकर संकर मक्का के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम में कमी आने के फलस्वरूप, विशिष्ट संकर बीजों की मांग में कमी।

(iv) राज्य सरकारों, गैर सरकारी फर्मों और बीज उत्पादकों आदि के पास अधिशेष बीजों की उपलब्धि के फलस्वरूप, राज्य सरकारों और अन्य उत्पादकों द्वारा प्रामाणिक संकर बीजों के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण आधारिक बीजों के विक्रय में कमी।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को 25,05,447·41 रुपये की हानि हुई है।

अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भूमि सुधार कानून बनाने के लिये समिति की नियुक्ति

768. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भूमि सुधार कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त करने का भारत सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). भूमि राज्य का विषय है, अतः भूमि नीतियां बनाना, उपयुक्त कानून बनाना और उसको क्रियान्वित करना मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। पट्टेदारी की शर्तों में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में बहुत अधिक अन्तर होता है और कई मामलों में तो एक ही राज्य में क्षेत्र से क्षेत्र में अन्तर पड़ जाता है। अतः परिस्थितियों और ऐतिहासिक विकासों में विभिन्नता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, विभिन्न राज्यों में और एक ही राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में भी अलग अलग भूमि सुधार कानून बनाने पड़ते हैं। इसलिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर समस्त देश में एक जैसा कानून बनाना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भूमि सुधार कानून बनाने के लिए एक समिति की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

फिर भी, यह बता दिया जाए कि कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों में भूमि सुधार की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका और भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी उपायों से प्रभावित होने वाले बहुत लोगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कुछ ऐसी सिफारिशें सम्मिलित कर दी गई हैं जो स्थानीय परिस्थितियों और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सार्वजनिक रूप में अपनाई जानी चाहिए और उनका अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। योजना के लिए भूमि नीतियां बनाने हेतु, योजना आयोग ने समय समय पर भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी पैनल और सलाहकार समितियां नियुक्त की हैं। भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी एक केन्द्रीय समिति भी बनी है जो राष्ट्रीय भूमि नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कानूनी प्रस्तावों को बनाने में राज्य सरकारों का मार्ग दर्शन तथा सहायता करने के लिए स्थापित की गई थी। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने भी विभिन्न अवसरों पर भूमि सुधार में प्रगति और उसकी समस्याओं का पुनरीक्षण किया है और क्रियान्विति को तीव्र करने के लिए सिफारिशें की हैं। सन् 1963 में, भूमि सुधार की क्रियान्विति का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। इस समिति ने अगस्त, 1966 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए 28-29 नवम्बर, 1969 को समस्त राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन भी आयोजित किया गया था।

मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में किए गए निर्णयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि सुधार की प्रगति पर दृष्टि रखने के विचार से, भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय समिति को पुनर्गठित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के हरिजन शरणार्थियों का आसाम में पुनर्वास

769. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान

के हरिजन शरणार्थियों का अब तक आसाम में पुनर्वास नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद सदस्यों का एक दल उनसे उस स्थान पर मिला था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) अभी तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों का हरिजनों तथा गैरहरिजनों के आधार पर वर्गीकरण करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है और, बिना समुदाय के आधार पर किसी भेद-भाव के, सभी शरणार्थियों के साथ समान बर्ताव किया जाता है। जिन शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास हो चुका है या जिनका पुनर्वास अभी करना है उनमें हरिजन भी हो सकते हैं।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सरकारी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे यह मालूम हो कि संसद् सदस्यों का दल हरिजनों से उस स्थान पर मिला था। किंतु 24 जनवरी को शिलांग में एक संसदीय दल आसाम सरकार के अधिकारियों से जरूर मिला था। वहां हुई चर्चा के दौरान उन्होंने यह बताया कि पिछली जनवरी में राज्य के दौरे के दौरान वे कुछ हरिजन शरणार्थियों से मिले थे।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने संसदीय दल को उपरोक्त (क) के अनुसार सूचित कर दिया था।

Ban on Slaughter of Milch Cow

770. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about a lakh of cows are slaughtered annually in the country immediately after they stop giving milk without waiting for the next milk-season for those animals ;

(b) whether in view of very low *per capita* consumption of milk in the country, the Conference of All-India Dairy Industry at Baroda recommended to stop the above practice and stressed on the need of improving the breed of milch cows ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to initiate in this matter and prevent the milking animals from leaving the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No stastistics are available regarding the slaughter of cows in the country immediately after they stop giving milk.

(b) The recommendations of the All India Dairy Industry Conference held at Baroda have not been received by the Government of India so far. It is understood, however, that the Conference discussed, in general, the implementation of the milk marketing and dairy development programme to be taken up in the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. This programme, *inter alia* includes prevention of slaughter of high yielding milch animals and their calves both buffaloes and cows.

(c) To improve milk distribution and safeguard the wastage of milch animals, concerted efforts are proposed to be made towards dairy development and milk supply in the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras with assistance from the World Food Programme. The scheme prepared by the National Dairy Development Boards aims at securing a commanding position of the metropolitan market. Wholesome milk will be sold cheap. The economic incentive of exorbitant milk prices which allow milkmen to bear the heavy expenditure of keeping cattle in urban stables, instead of in rural areas, will disappear. Financial assistance is proposed to be given to city cattle owners settling their cattle in rural areas from which they will continue to supply milk to the Milk Schemes.

Development of Fishing Industry through Cooperatives

771. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared blue-print for the development of fishing industry through Cooperatives ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the progress made so far as regards its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Ministry of Food Agriculture had set up a Study Group on Fisheries Cooperatives which furnished its Report in 1964. Development of Fisheries Cooperatives is a subject in the State sector. The Report was circulated to the States in November 1964. The State Governments have taken the recommendations of the Study Group into account in formulating their plan for organising and strengthening Fisheries Cooperatives.

(b) The Study Group outlined a suitable organisational frame-work covering primary societies, federations and apex societies. The recommendations covered the pattern of assistance and the routing of such assistance. The Working Group recommended that at least 50% of the additional production should be forthcoming from the cooperative sector and that cooperatives should be strengthened organisationally and financially with a view to achieving this result. Special efforts were to be made to organise the cooperatives in and around fishing harbours for marine fisheries and in reservoirs and large water areas for inland fisheries. Special facilities were to be given to inland fisheries cooperatives by giving long-term lease of water areas. The Working Group had also recommended subsidies to cooperatives on management and provision of capital through institutionalised finance.

(c) Practically, all the States and the Union Territories have made provisions for fisheries and cooperatives in the Fourth Plan and steps are being taken to re-organise the cooperative structure. In the States of Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, adequately strengthened federations have been able to get support from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for large-scale production schemes. More federations in other States are also likely to receive similiar support. In some States, Fishermen's Cooperatives have been organised in marine fishing centres and inland centres near reservoirs, and are being assisted by the Government with capital, subsidy, equipment and favourable terms of lease. By and large, however, the cooperative structure needs considerable strengthening and this involves continuing effort on a substantial scale.

Recruitment of Peons in Assam Postal Circle

772. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1969, an interview was taken to give employment to the posts of Peons in the Post and Telegraphs Department in Assam Circle ;

(b) how many peons were needed, and what is the result of that interview or examinations ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, recruitment made in 1969.

(b) Recruited 107 class IV in the entire Assam P & T Circle as per requirements.

(c) No unusal delay.

Temporary Posts of Assistant Postmasters in Assam Circle

773. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Assam Posts and Telegraph Circle, officiating posts such as Assistant Post-Masters have been continuing for the last 7 years;

(b) if so, what is their number; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to make these posts permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No post of A.P.M. is continuing as tempory for last seven years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Press Counil Act

774. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Press Council Act, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the broad features of the amendments to be made in the Press Council Act; and

(d) when the amending Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). Yes, sir. The Press Council (Amendment) Bill is proposed to be introduced early during the current session of Parliament, to amend the Press Council Act, 1965 in line with the decisions taken by Government after careful consideration of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on the Press Council. The proposed amendments relate, *inter alia*, to certain changes in the constitution and powers of the Council.

Reimposition of Procurement Levy on Groundnut Oil by Gujarat Government

775. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reimposition of the procurement levy on groundnut oil production by the Gujarat Government have posed a serious problem for the oil Millers in the State resulting in the scarcity of ground oil throughout the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of the Vanaspati has been increasing abnormally as a result of the decision of the State Government;

(c) whether the people have to face lot of difficulty in getting Venaspati even at the highes prices in the open market; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make sufficient quantity of Vanaspati available to the people at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Gujarat Government have reported that it is not so.

(b) The prices of Vanaspati are fixed by the Central Government after taking into account the relevant factors.

(c) and (d). So far as Govornment are aware, Vanaspati is available in the market.

Inspection of P & T Dispensary at Patna

776. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no inspection of P & T dispensary at Patna has been carried out either by the Departmental Inspecting Officers of P & T Directorate or

by Technical Experts from the Directorate General of Health Services ever since its establishment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees through their Unions have pressed for such inspection to know the real state of affairs of the P & T Dispensary at Patna;

(c) whether it it also a fact that Editor of *Tele-Mirror*, monthly organ of the All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union, Class III, Bihar Circle, in its issue of October-December, 1969 has published serious allegatious against the Medical Officer, incharge of the Dispensary with regard to wrong prescriptions; and

(d) if so the action proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Staff Unions have desired a review of the working of the P & T dispensaries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been decided to appoint a Senior Doctor in the P & T Directorate to look after the working of the P & T dispensaries.

Project Allowance for P & T employees at Ranchi

777. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the P & T Department *vide* their letter No. 7/56/65-PAP dated the 24th September, 1969 sanctioned Project Allowance for the P & T employees working at Ranchi on par with the Heavy Electrical Corporation employees;

(b) whether the Post Master General, Bihar Circle accordingly ordered for making payment;

(c) whether Divisional officers at Ranchi did not implement the said orders on one plea or the other and approached the Directorate to stop payment;

(d) whether the P & T Directorate without giving any reason ordered for stoppage of payment *vide* their letter No. 7/56/65-PAP telex message No. 7/18 dated the 18th December, 1969; and

(e) if so, the final decision of Government to make payment of the project Allowance to P & T employees at Ranchi in accordance with the policy of Government to extend Project allowance to P & T employees also in case of any Project Allowance paid to any other Government employees or employees working under Public Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Divisional Superintendent Ranchi felt certain doubt about the admissibility of grant of such allowance and referred the matter to P.M.G. Patna who issued instructions to the Divisional Superintendent to defer payment of the project allowance and approached the Directorate for clarification.

(d) Instructions were issued to the Postmaster General, Patna, by the Directorate to await further clarification before making payment and the Matter was referred to the Ministry of Finance.

(e) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

श्रमिकों को उपदान के अनिवार्य भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में विधान

778. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल को अच्युत मेनन सरकार ने श्रमिकों को उपदान के

अनिवार्य भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में एक विधान बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार भी उसी प्रकार का विधान बनाने और बजट सत्र में लोक सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक लाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया): (क) इस विषय पर केरल सरकार ने 6 दिसम्बर, 1969 को एक अध्यादेश प्रस्थापित किया। सरकार को सूचना मिली है कि राज्य के विधान मण्डल ने अध्यादेश के स्थान पर एक विधेयक पास किया है। केरल सरकार को पारित विधेयक की एक प्रति भेजने के लिये लिखा गया है।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें अध्यादेश में निहित योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें दी गई हैं, संलग्न है। इस विषय पर विधान बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार सक्षम है :

(ग) और (घ). एक विषय पर विधान बनाने के लिये सरकार के पास इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करते समय इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा।

विवरण

(i) कारखानों, बागानों तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को ग्रेच्युटी देता है जिसकी मासिक मजूरी 750 रु० से अधिक न हो।

(ii) कर्मचारी को ग्रेच्युटी निम्न अवस्थाओं भेंट की है :—

(क) सेवा-निवृत्ति पर।

(ख) कम-से-कम 5 वर्ष तक की लगातार सेवा-काल पूर्ण करने के बाद नौकरी से त्याग-पत्र देने अथवा सेवा समाप्त होने पर ; अथवा

(ग) बीमारी अथवा दुर्घटना के कारण उसकी स्थायी विकलांगता अथवा मृत्यु होने पर।

(iii) ग्रेच्युटी की दर प्रत्येक पूर्ण वर्ष या उसके छः महीने से अधिक भाग के लिये 15 दिनों की मंजूरी (ली गई अन्तिम मंजूरी की दर पर आधारित) है, बशर्ते कि किसी कर्मचारी को दी जाने वाली ग्रेच्युटी की अधिकतम राशि 15 महीनों की मजूरी से अधिक न हो।

Pooled Standard Rent for Posts and Telegraphs Quarters

779. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Pooled Standard Rent' system was introduced for the quarters at New Delhi as early as in 1953 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department ordered for implementation of 'Pooled Standard Rent' for P and T Quarters at Patna *vide* letter No. 4/2/67-NB dated the 18th February, 1969 with effect from the 1st April, 1969;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Post-Master General, Bihar did not implement the said order so far on one plea or the other ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that some employees are being encouraged by officers to go to court for litigation and Post-Master General ordered for final implementation on the 23rd December, 1969 when interim injunction by Munsif Three, Patna was sanctioned on the 22nd December, 1969; and

(e) if so, the step proposed to be taken up by Government to get the injunction vacated and orders implemented early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. He had asked for certain clarifications.

(d) No. The officials have gone to the court of their own accord. P.M.G. Patna notified all the occupants on 20-11-69 that the pooled standard rent would take effect from 1-4-69 on 19-12-1969. The disbursing Officers were ordered to effect recovery from the salaries to be paid on 1-1-70 and exact amount to be recovered was intimated on 23-12-69. The injunction was received at 15 hours on 23-12-69.

(e) The Department is defending the case in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

दिल्ली में मल-नाली (सीवर) में काम कर रहे मजदूरों की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में जांच

780. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री कृ० प० सिंह देव :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ महीनों में नई दिल्ली में मलनाली (सीवर) की दीवार के गिर जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मल नाली के कार्य कर रहे आठ मजदूर मर गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच कराई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

(घ) दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को सजा देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) इन घटनाओं में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, दिसम्बर, 1969 में औरंगजेब रोड पर हुई संघातक दुर्घटना में चार श्रमिक मारे गये।

(ख) से (ङ). यह मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन से संबंधित है। यह सूचित किया गया है कि कर्मकार प्रति-कर अधिनियम, 1923 के अन्तर्गत मुआवजे की अदायगी होने तक के लिए मृत श्रमिकों के परिवारों को तदर्थ आधार पर कुछ मुआवजादे दिया गया है।

Ignoring of news by All India Radio Re : dispute between Railway Officials and Congressmen at New Delhi Railway Station

781. SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a dispute arose between the Railway Officials and the Congressmen at New Delhi Railway Station at the end of December last, in connection with the special train bound for Bombay Congress Session ;

(b) whether it was considered important enough by the Press and was published by almost all the newspapers of India but no mention thereof was made in the news bulletin broadcast over the All India Radio ;

(c) if so, the reasons for ignoring such an important news item by All India Radio; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the persons responsible for this negligence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). One of the news agencies to which All India Radio subscribes reported that the train was delayed due to non-payment of the amount demanded by the Railways. The item was not considered important enough to be included in the bulletins.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Rice Quota for Kerala

782. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) considering the increase in food production as compared to last year, whether the Government will consider to increase the rice quota for Kerala ; and

(b) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Firm estimates of production for 1969-70 are not yet available. So far as supplies to the deficit States are concerned, it is not the total production that is relevant, but the surpluses that are available from the rice surplus States to the Central pool. It is not possible to say as yet whether the contribution of rice of surplus States to the Central pool would be very much higher than last year. Therefore, it is not considered advisable at present to contemplate any increase in the quantum of rice ration in Kerala or any other deficit State.

Introduction of Employees Provident Fund and E. S. I. Schemes in Cashew Industry in Kerala

783. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Empolyees State Insurance Scheme and the Provident Fund Scheme in all cashew factories in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the above schemes in cashew factories; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No. The Employees State Insurance Scheme applies to all perennial factories including cashewnut factories, employing 20 or more persons and using power, in areas to which the Scheme has been extended in Kerala State. The Employees' Provident Funds Act and the Scheme have also been extended to the factories employing 20 or more persons engaged in the cashewnut industry with effect from the 30th September, 1962.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Working of Indo-Norwegean Project for Exploratory Fishing on Kerala Coast

784. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Norwegean Project functioning on the Kerala coast is engaging itself in active trade, though they claim that they are only processing and selling what is caught during their exploratory trips for fishing;

(b) whether Government are aware that it would be difficult to draw the line between purely exploratory fishing and fishing trade;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the aid when it turns to trade becomes competitive to the interests of indigenous elements in this business; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Indo-Norwegian project exports prawns under a scheme intended to demonstrate modern and hygienic methods of processing and packing. The question of drawing distinctions between exploratory fishing and fishing trade does not arise because this is a separate scheme with a specific developmental fonction.

(c) and (d). Export of frozen prawn and lobster-tails from the Project is a small fraction of the total exports of these marine products. No element of competition with the private trade is involved. The exports are limited to prawns and lobsters landed by the project's own vessels and processed with the Projects' own equipment, which is used for training of technicians.

Telephone Connections in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta

786. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated population of Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) the total number of telephones installed in these towns;

(c) whether Government have laid down any criterion for the installation of new telephones in proportion to the population of these cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a)

Bombay	—	55 lakhs
Delhi	—	41 lakhs
Madras	—	23 lakhs
Calcutta	—	85 lakhs

(b) Total telephones installed on 31.12.69 (rounded to nearest hundred).

Bombay	—	1,62,600
Delhi	—	1,13,300
Madras	—	62,300
Calcutta	—	1,49,500

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Applications Pending for Telephone Connections in Calcutta

787. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Calcutta during 1969;

(b) the total number of telephones installed in Calcutta during 1969; and

(c) the total number of telephones installed under "Own Your Own Telephone" scheme during 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 1,04,516 applicants were borne on the waiting lists as on 31-12-1969, of which 7817 were registered during 1969,

(b) 4,104.

(c) 1,969.

Tri Partite Committee on Automation

788. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI VISHWANTHA MENON :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Tripartite Committee on automation constituted by Government under the chairmanship of Shri Venkatraman ;

(b) when the Committee is likely to submit its findings ;

(c) whether the All India Insurance Employees Association was supplied with a questionnaire ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The Committee on Automation is not a tripartite Committee ; it has representatives of the interests concerned as well as some experts on it. It has so far held two meetings and issued a questionnaire for eliciting the views of Central and State Governments, employers' and employees' organisations and others. The Committee's Secretariat is also conducting certain case studies in units where automation has been introduced.

(b) The Committee has been requested to submit its report within a period of one year.

(c) Yes.

(d) On 8th January, 1970 and again on 15th January, 1970.

(e) Does not arise.

Amendment of Indian Telegraphs Act

789. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a suggestion to modify the Indian Telegraphs Act to prevent both the unwarranted interference in transmission of Press telegrams and harassment of Press representatives under the Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Press Council of India in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 5 of Indian Telegraphs Act provides for Government to take possession of licensed telegraphs and to order interception of messages on the occurence of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety, and also states that if any doubt arises as to the extent of a public emergency or regarding public safety, a certificate of the Central or State Government, as the case may be, shall be conclusive proof on the point. This portion is now proposed to be modified and made specific so that such power is exersised only in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, or for preventing incitement to commission of any offence as defined in the Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India. By such amendment, it is expected that the interception of messages from Press as well as non-press sources would be ordered by the Government only when such real specified emergency arises. Necessary legislation in this regard will be

introduced in Parliament for which the matter is already under active and urgent examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Resolution of the Press Council regarding amendment of Section 5 of Indian Telegraph Act has been dealt above under part (b) of the question. Regarding Section 29, the Law Commission has been requested to review the Indian Telegraphs Act as a whole, and necessary amendment to Section 29 of the Act will be included in this review.

Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas of Rajasthan

790. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Districts of Rajasthan-Jalore, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagore and Bikaner have been faced with drought and uncertain rainfall for the last so many years ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government in consultation with the State Government or on their own accord are proposing to formulate a priority oriented scheme to save these areas from chronic drought ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Schems which would ensure the permanent development of chronically drought affected areas also provide employment in the rural Sector are being formulated. Details are being worked out.

उत्तर प्रदेश चीनी मिल्स श्रमिक संघ एकता समिति द्वारा दूसरे मजूरी बोर्ड के बारे में ज्ञापन

791. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एच. एम. एस., बी. एम. एस. तथा उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस द्वारा संगठित उत्तर प्रदेश चीनी मिल्स श्रमिक संघ एकता समिति द्वारा केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्री को 23 दिसम्बर, 1969 को दूसरे मजूरी बोर्ड आदि के बारे में दिये गये ज्ञापन में क्या मांगे की गई हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी. संजीवैया) : (क) ये मांगें चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण आवश्यकता के आधार पर मजूरी प्रतिधारण भत्ता, ग्रेच्युटी और बोनस के बारे में थी ।

(ख) मजूरी, प्रतिधारण भत्ते, और ग्रेच्युटी से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर द्वितीय चीनी बोर्ड ने विचार किया है । इस बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट सरकार को 18 फरवरी, 1970 को प्रस्तुत की गई और उसकी सिफारिशों पर अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

चौथी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चल-चित्र समारोह में प्रतिबन्धित चल-चित्रों का दिखाया जाना

792. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष नई दिल्ली में हुए चौथे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र समारोह में जो चलचित्र दिखाए गये थे उन पर भारतीय चलचित्र सैंसर बोर्ड ने कई वर्ष पहले प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त समारोह में जो चलचित्र दिखाये गये थे वे भारतीय सभ्यता, संस्कृति तथा अन्य आदर्शों के विपरीत थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त समारोह में ऐसे चलचित्र दिखाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या उक्त समारोह में सरकार ने भारतीय चलचित्रों की विशेषताओं की रक्षा की थी ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह कैसे किया गया था ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि उक्त समारोह में भारतीय चलचित्रों की प्रतिष्ठा को ठेस पहुंची थी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) समारोह के दौरान ऐसी कोई फिल्म नहीं दिखाई गई थी जिस पर केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हो ।

(ख) तथा (ग). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विनियमों के अन्तर्गत समारोह प्राधिकारियों को फिल्मों को उसी रूप में स्वीकार करना होता है, जिसमें कि वे प्रवेशकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं ; उन्हें उनमें कोई कांट-छांट करने का अधिकार नहीं है । फिल्मों पर सेंसर सम्बन्धी उपलब्ध भी लागू नहीं होते । अधिकतर देशों में फिल्म बनाने का जो वर्तमान रुझान है वह ज्यादा खरेपन और स्पष्टवादिता की ओर है ।

(घ) से (च). समारोहों से भारतीय फिल्मों की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है । 'सिडाल्क' तथा 'यूनिक्रिट' ज्यूरियों द्वारा भारतीय फिल्म 'भुवन शोमे' का विशेष उल्लेख किया गया तथा मुख्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ज्यूरी द्वारा इसका सम्मानीय रूप से उल्लेख किया गया । भारत की लघु फिल्म, टैगोर पेन्टिंग्ज ने प्रतियोगिता में अपनी श्रेणी की फिल्मों में तृतीय सर्वोत्तम फिल्म के रूप में 'ताम्र मयूर' (ब्रोन्ज पीकाक) प्राप्त किया । समारोह के दौरान 'भारतीय सिनेमा के 60 वर्ष' प्रदर्शनी के साथ-साथ सिनेमा पश्चातदर्शी भारतीय फिल्मों को दिखाने का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया जिन्होंने आलोचकों को और प्रतिनिधियों को पर्याप्त आकर्षित किया । इसी प्रकार गोष्टी विश्व के रुझानों कु सन्दर्भ में भारतीय सिनेमा के रुझान को प्रतिबिम्बित करने के लिए एक कहत्वपूर्ण रंग-मंच सिद्ध हुई ।

कामोत्तेजक जर्मन चलचित्र का भारतीय सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदर्शनार्थ पास किया जाना

793. **श्री देवेन सेन** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मन टी. वी. फिल्मस द्वारा भारत में निर्मित चलचित्र "बिलवेड इंडिया" को, जिसका नाम बदल कर अब "काममूत्र" रखा गया है और जो एक "कामोत्तेजक चलचित्र" है और भारत की सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है, भारतीय सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा उसकी मूल लिपि में पास किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक विदेशी चलचित्र एकक को भारत की सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति के विरुद्ध चलचित्र तैयार करने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में उन विदेशी चलचित्र एककों के विरुद्ध, जो भारत की सभ्यता के विरुद्ध ऐसी नग्नता फिल्में बनायेंगे, कड़ा रुख अपनायेगी और प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल): (क) यह फिल्म केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा पास नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यदि निर्माता इस देश में फिल्म प्रदर्शित करना चाहेगा तो निसन्देह, सेंसरशिप अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

डाक व तार विभाग को निगम में परिवर्तित करना

794. **श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री सामिनाथन :
श्री सेझियान :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक व तार विभाग की एक निगम के रूप में बदलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है तथा निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). प्रशासन सुधार आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषयों में यह शामिल है । इस कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रशासन सुधार आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जिसकी सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा है ।

लाहर मध्य प्रदेश में असन्तोषजनक टेलीफोन सेवा

795. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में लाहर में, जो एक तहसील कस्बा है, टेलीफोन सेवा अत्यधिक असन्तोषजनक है और टेलीफोन ट्रंक लाइन आमतौर पर खराब रहती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सेवा को सन्तोषजनक बनाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). हालांकि सेवा में विघ्न पैदा होते रहते हैं, लेकिन यह असन्तोषजनक नहीं है । इसमें जो भी विघ्न पड़ते हैं, वे मुख्यत: तांबे के तार की चोरी के कारण । चोरी की वारदातों को कम करने के लिए तांबे के तार के स्थान पर एल्यूमिनियम के तार लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Reduction is wages of Part-Time Employees of P & T Department

796. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department effected any wage cut in the case of part-time employees in 1969 ;

(b) whether representations have been received by Government to restore the previous wages and allowances to the part-time employees ; and

(c) the action which Government have taken on these representations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Revised orders regarding : determination of Wages of part-time employees have been issued resulting in drop in emoluments.

(b) Yes.

(c) Matter in under consideration.

सोयाबीन की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में नीति

797. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोयाबीन की खेती बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से सोयाबीन की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति बनाई है ; और

(ख) सोयाबीन की खरीद के लिये सरकार ने न्यूनतम मूल्य क्या निश्चित किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है और अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

आलुओं के मूल्य में कमी

798. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आलुओं का मूल्य गत फसल के दौरान इन के लागत मूल्य से भी कम हो गया था तथा इनका मूल्य इस वर्ष भी कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खाद्यान्न में बचत करने के लिए आलुओं का मांड न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां पर भारत के आलुओं के कुल उत्पादन का लगभग 35 प्रतिशत आलू पैदा होता है, 1968-69 मौसम के दौरान आलुओं के मूल्य में काफी कमी आई, परन्तु यह कमी 1969-70 के मौसम में अब तक नहीं रही ।

(ख) भारत में इस समय प्रमुख रूप से मकई और टोपीओका से मांड बनाई जाती है, क्योंकि इनसे सबसे अधिक मांड प्राप्त होती है और आलुओं की तुलना में इनमें कहीं अधिक मांड होती है ।

भूसे से सोयाबीन अलग करने के लिए मशीन

799. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूसे से सोयाबीन को अलग करने के लिए किसी अच्छी मशीन का आविष्कार करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो सका है तथा बैलों और ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा कुचले जाने से सोयाबीन की उपज क्षमता समाप्त होने के कारण यह बीज के लिये अनुपयुक्त हो जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर तथा जे. एल. एन. कृषि विश्व विद्यालय, जबलपुर में एक सोयाबीन की गहाई मशीन का विकास किया जा रहा है । रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि बरेली की एक कम्पनी ने बिक्री के लिए कई गहाई मशीनों का निर्माण किया है । बैलों तथा ट्रैक्टरों के द्वारा की गई गहाई की तुलना में, पंतनगर तथा जबलपुर में विकास या परीक्षण की गई गहाई महीनों के कार्य तथा गहाई किये गये बीजों की अंकुरण क्षमता में सुधार के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) देश में उपयुक्त गहाई मशीनों के विकास तथा निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में अदरक की काश्त

800. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूखी अदरक के निर्यात में प्रगति करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में अदरक की काश्त का विकास करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) केरल के अतिरिक्त अन्य किन राज्यों निर्यात किये जाने योग्य अदरक की काश्त की की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चौथी योजना काल में अदरक के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये छोटे रेशे वाली निर्यात योग्य किस्म की गहन खेती का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अदरक उत्पादन करने वाले राज्यों में अच्छे बीजों, उर्वरकों और वनस्पति संरक्षण उपायों का 2000 हैक्टर क्षेत्र में प्रयोग करना होगा, जिसके लिये राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में 1,000 रु. प्रति हैक्टार ऋण की सिफारिश की गई है ।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केरल राज्य में छोटे रेशे वाली विदेशी किस्म के बीज वर्धन और वितरण के लिए एक नर्सरी भी स्थापित की गई है ।

(ख) इस समय निर्यात योग्य अदरक की खेती व्यापारिक स्तर पर मुख्यत: केरल राज्य में ही की जा रही है ।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF CULTURAL AND INFORMATION CENTRES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported decision of the Government of India to close down all Cultural and Information Centres of foreign countries which are located in India outside their headquarters or their Consular and Trade Offices and reactions in the diplomatic circles in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINSH SINGH) : Government had, in February 1954, informed all diplomatic missions in India that the stationing of diplomatic offices or establishments or sections of diplomatic missions at places other than the capital, without the approval of the Government of India was not in consonance with the accepted international practice and further, that the Government of India were unable to recognise such establishments and sections as being parts of the diplomatic missions. The diplomatic missions were advised that should they consider it necessary to have offices located outside the Indian capital to look after their interests, they should seek specific approval of the Government of India.

2. Recently, Government have reieterated this position and have asked the diplomatic missions to close within a period of three months all their offices or establishment located in cities or towns other than those in which the missions or their consulates or trade offices are located. The diplomatic missions have been further advised that should any of them wish to hand over any of their establishments like cultural centres, libraries etc. to the Government of India, the Ministry of External Affairs would be prepared to discuss the arrangements.

3. We are awaiting information requested from the Diplomatic Missions. It

has been explained to them that our decision contemplating closure of information and cultural centres run by foreign missions in places where they do not have diplomatic, consular or trade offices is to regulate their working on a uniform basis. As in the past, Government would continue to promote cultural relations with all friendly countries. It is hoped that the decision of the Government will lead to improvement in our cultural contacts.

SHRI PILOO MODY : To close cultural and information centres in a country woefully neglected in the matter of cultural and other centres, where 75 per cent of the people are illiterate and the balance uneducated, is the most retrograde and reactionary step that any government can possibly take...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Triuchirappalli) : The foreigners are not here to educate us. We know how to educate ourselves.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is a most retrograde step.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We strongly protest against such remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not be interrupted.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is a very derogatory remark.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If I have to make deregatory remarks I can make them on my own steam without his help.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, he should not be allowed to make such remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete his question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know whether it is the declared policy of the Government of India to close its doors to all ideas, to all cultural exchanges from abroad in spite of the assurance that he has given. Is this Government aware of the number of people that utilize these centres and put them to very good use and that these centres are the only centres which are available to hungry people thirsting for knowledge ? In spite of the fact that there are something like 62 publications that our friends over here seem to be distributing in this country, nobody objects to it and they are permitted to distribute them. So, why is it that recognised organised centres like these are discriminated against ? I want to know also whether this move was motivated, in spite of the old history that the Minister seems to have dug up from the archives of his predecessors, whether this was motivated because of what happened in Trivandrum, where the Soviet Union tried to open a centre without the permission of the government of India, a permissson, which I do not know why, was not given, but nevertheless it was done without the permission of the Government of India and it was, therefore, rightly brought to the notice of the Government, fortunately, because a slab fell down killing some people. It is really shameful. When the Soviet Union commits a fault and and breaks the law, who is penalised ? The Americans. This is what I call the socialistic justice of the Indira Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not think it is very much necessary for me to confradict the views expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, because the House has already reacted to his statement about the need for foreign cultural centres to maintain and keep up the thousands of years old culture and civilisation of this country. So far as the question of discrimination is concerned, the effort is not to discriminate but to remove any discrimination that may have existed in the past. Another very interesting thing came from the lips of my hon. friend. He asks : why are you penalishing the United States ? Have the United States set up these cultural and information centres for their ends or for ours ? First of all, he says that they are being used by our hungay people.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Hungry for knowledge; not for food.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not know for whose benefit these centres are being operated for ours or theirs. Therefore, I would not go into that detail any more. So far as our move is concerned, I may assure the hon. Member that we do

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

not have to get the motivation from outside. We function according to what we consider is in the national interest.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If I may be permitted to say so, the Minister has relied on cheap patriotic jibes in order to try to answer my questions. I asked him whether he had closed his mind to contacts from abroad. His own statement says that he has not. Let him prove that he means what his statement says. Secondly, I want to know whether this was motivated by what happened at Trivandrum or is this a new policy that the Government of India has enunciated.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I was trying to trade to course of history of 15 years, if the hon. Member had taken the trouble of listening to the statement I have made. We started considering this issue in 1953 and in 1954 we came to some decisions. Then, from time to time, we have reviewed this. We felt that in our national interest this will be the right course to take. It has nothing to do with any motivation from anywhere else. Of course, the raising of the question of the Soviet centre by hon. Members here highlighted the issue.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Is there any evidence that itawas a centre of espionage ? You should throw light on that.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, there is a saying in Hindi which, when translated into English, runs like this.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Say it in Hindi.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : If a cat does not drink milk, it spills it. Because the USSR Embassy did not succeed in its nefarious and illegal designs of constructing the cultural centre at Trivandrum in spite of the assurance reported, and admitted in parts by the Minister himself, to have heen given by the External Affairs Secretary, they put pressure on this Government to close down all other centres were embassies did not have consular or trade offices. I would not at this stage take the line; as my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody said, although the Minisier left one point in doubt, that these centres run by the Americans or others were helping the country.

In one way I am happy that this action has been taken, because this would probably teach the Americans and American Ambassador here a lesson that they should not go all out to support the Prime Minister and her colleagues the way they have been doing and that all they would get for it is a kick in their pants. It is very right that it is given to them.

But on the grounds of rules and clear decisions by Government, the Minister mentioned—he quoted the 1954 rule—that only those centres which had been built unauthorisedly or without any specific permission would be closed down. May I know from him how many, of the total number of such centres operating in the country, have been built without any authority or specific permission from the Government, to which country they belong and where they are situated ?

May I also know from the Government whether it is not a fact that they issued a notice to all the embassies on the 10th Febraury to give replies about the various data asked for within a specific period of 30 days ? What transpired within this week that they did not wait for the expiry of the term of 30 days given and took a dectsion to clamp this down ?

Finally, I would like to know from the Minister the Government's attitude towards the numerous so-called friendship and cultural organisations, multi-country and by-country, that operate in various States and about which specific information is available that many of them, during the last several years, have not complied with the rules of Societies Registration Act and have not filed their annual returns and accounts. What action are you going to take regarding them ? Or, by closing down these centres are you going to encourage such nefarious activities in the form of organisations which violate the law of the land ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member took the opportunity of his presence in this august House to say that because we

are closing down these centres the United States Ambassador should not support the Government.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He deserved the kick that you gave. Let the world know that friendship with you will never pay.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I hope, he was not pleading that because they are pleading their case the support should go to them.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We are not pleading their case. We are pleading nobody's case except the country's case.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Otherwise, this was quite irrelevant. As to the question whether this relates to any centre for which earlier permission may or may not have been given, this relates to all centres run by foreign missions whether permission for them was earlier available or not. All are required to be closed within a period of three months.

Regarding the two notices to which my hon. friend referred, the first notice really asked information from all the missions. Because the notice could not go out in time, we felt that we should give as long a notice as possible to the missions that they will have to close these down—it was our intention even earlier—and that is why we sent the second circular even without waiting for their reply to the first one.

Regarding the friendship organisations, if they have not complied with any rules in the land, I am sure that there are remedies for that and those remedies should be sought. We are not permitting any friendship organisations nor are we wanting to interfere in the promotion of friendship with countries. The hon. Member might bear in mind that we are not closing down cultural centres all over the country. Where a country has a diplomatic mission or a Consular mission or a Trade mission, they would be entitled to have these cultural centres. But we would not wish to see their proliferation, all over the country.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : (Khunti) : Sir, on a point of clarification...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Singh your name is not in the list.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He has not given the figures of those centres which have been put up unauthorisedly and without any permission of the Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are collecting the information and we shall place it on the table of the House.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I want to seek a clarification on one point. I am somewhat confused.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Singh, the procedure is that only those Members whose names are there on the list can put questions. You cannot put a question.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : No question; only a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

श्री रघुवीरसिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): श्रीमन्, मैं यह मानता हूं कि किसी भी दूसरे देश को अपने देश में बे रोक टोक कोई भी कार्यवाही चालू नहीं रखने देनी चाहिए चाहे वह कोई भी देश हो। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस सरकार की आंखें पिछले साल उसी समय खुलीं जब कि त्रिवेंद्रम में एक देश का जो सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र बनाया जा रहा था वह बिल्डिंग गिर गई और कुछ लोगों की जान चली गई, वह अखबारों में निकला और वह सवाल पार्लियामेंट में खड़ा हुआ। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो नया आदेश दिया है और उसमें यह बताया है कि हमने जो आदेश दिया है यह फरवरी, 1954 में नेहरू जी का कोई नोट था उसके आधार पर दिया है तो सन् 54 से 16 साल तक इस मामले में क्यों वह सोते रहे और क्यों इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को सारे देश में चालू रहने दिया। क्या सीधा अर्थ इसका यह नहीं है कि त्रिवेंद्रम में उस इमारत के गिर जाने से कुछ लोगों के मर जाने और

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

शोर शराबा मचने पर उनकी आंखें खुलीं कि देश में क्या हो रहा है ?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आप का बार्डर है इससे कितने केन्द्रों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, किस किस एम्बैसी के कितने कितने केन्द्र कहां कहां हैं जो आपके इस आदेश से बन्द होंगे और क्या इस आदेश का असर ब्रिटिश कौंसिल पर भी पड़ेगा, मैक्समूलर भवन पर भी पड़ेगा और एलायेंस फ्रेंचाइज (फ्रेंच इंस्टीट्यूट) पर भी पड़ेगा ? इस प्रकार की संस्थाएं जो देश में एजूकेशन के नाम पर और और दूसरे नामों से चलती हैं उनके ऊपर भी क्या इसका असर पड़ेगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन सारी बातों का संतोषजनक जवाब देंगे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जवाब तो अवश्य देंगे, संतोषजनक कहना मुश्किल है क्योंकि वह तो माननीय सदस्य को खुद फैसला करना पड़ेगा। जहां तक कि यह सवाल है कि हम इतने दिन सोते रहे और अब फैसला किया, ऐसी बात नहीं है। बीच बीच में इस पर विचार होता रहा है···(व्यवधान)···

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : आर्डर आपने 16 साल में दिया। 16 साल तक क्यों आर्डर नहीं दिया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए, फिर फैसला कीजिए। अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है। अगर कोई एक बात हमने पहले नहीं की और सही बात आज भी की तो मेरे ख्याल में यह शिकायत की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि माननीय सदस्य को संतोष जाहिर करना चाहिए कि हमने एक सही बात की चाहे उस में कुछ देर लग गई हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कितने सेंटर्स हैं इसके बारे में मैं कह चुका हूं कि मैं इसका विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा।

तीसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने पूछी है कि ब्रिटिश कौंसिल, मैक्समूलर भवन एलिएंस फ्रेंचाइज के बारे में क्या होगा। उस के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I welcome the decision of the Government to close down the Information and Cultural Centres of different Embassies in different parts of the country and also at the Capital. I feel the main concern of the Government should be not a few institutions but the activities of these institutions and the purpose of these institutions. Surely the Government must have felt that these organizations, instead of disseminating scientific and other knowledge, are using these information centres as instruments for selling certain type of politics in our country and creating a set of stooges and puppets and un-Indian citizens. The super-power Embassies here, *viz.*, the USA and USSR are competing with each other the USA in selling USA, that is in selling the supremacy of the American democracy and trying to create a climate of anti-Russianism, whereas the Soviet Embassy through its cultural centres is trying to sell Communism and propagate anti-Americanism and create ideological supporters in this country.

Out of these two super-powers, one of them publishes per month a weekly and its number is 5,23,006 in 14 Indian languages. It also publishes 156 features and news bulletins per month and supplies propaganda materials to different Indian languages papers—1 million pages a month. In 8 months it has brought out 2261 brouchers, and one of these Embassies exported to India every year 4,970,000 items of literature. One of these Embassies published 834 items of literature of which 300 are political literature. One of these Embassies has established a Friendship Association which subsidises 53 friendship, cultural and literary centres, etc.

In view of these revealing facts that some of the super-powers are trying to sell un-Indian ideas and create un-Indian Indians in our country, I want to know from the Government whether it is true, and if so, to stop infiltration of these anti-national ideas, what effective measures the Government is

going to take to restrict these propaganda literature which want to sell their own political ideas in our country and subvert our own ideas of democratic socialism.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : *rose*—

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : We do not want vague answers.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The various thoughts.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Stray thoughts.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : ...the hon. Member mentioned were taken into consideration when we arrived at a decision about the Information Centres that had been set up in different parts of the country.

Regarding the publications, my colleague, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting would be applying his mind. May I say that we are aware of the fact that some of these literature which get around are not very desireable ? But at the same time, we have to be careful to see that it does not appear that we are placing any curbs on the freedom of ideas that we have in this country and the circulation of thoughts. Therefore, we have to consider and do it in a manner in which we are able to see that too much undesireable activities do not take place and yet it is not felt that we are in any way trying to restrict the freedom to publish ideas and circulate them even though those ideas are not in conformity with ours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I had put a specific question to the Minister. He has not given a specific answer to that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार के इस निर्णय का स्वागत करता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि जहां जहां उनके ट्रेड या कौन्सिल के आफिसिज होंगे, वहीं पर कल्चरल सेन्टर बनना चाहिये। मैं श्री मोदी की इस बात से बिलकुल सहमत नहीं हूं कि इन कल्चरल सैन्टर्स ने लोगों की बहुत सेवा की है। इन सैन्टरों में सिवाय अपने प्रोपेगेण्डे के कल्चर का काम बहुत थोड़ा हुआ है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज 17 साल के बाद इतनी तेजी से जो आपने कदम उठाया और जिसमें यह कहा कि तीन महीने के अन्दर ये सेन्टर्स बन्द हो जाने चाहियें, इसकी तह में क्या प्रोवोकेशन था, क्या रेशनल था ? आपने 1954 के बाद केवल एक बार 1965–66 में एक सर्कुलर निकाला था, उसके अलावा आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की—यह चार्ज मैं सरकार पर लगाता हूं।

इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके पीछे क्या रेशनेल था ? क्या आपने इन कल्चरल सैन्टर्स की एक्टीविटीज के बारे में कोई जांच कराई है और क्या आपके पास यह रिपोर्ट आई है कि इनकी एक्टीविटीज देश के विरुद्ध होती है, राष्ट्र के विरुद्ध होती हैं ? अगर कोई जांच कराई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है और इनमें से कौन कौन से कल्चरल सेन्टर्स हैं जो राष्ट्र विरोधी काम करते हैं ?

तीसरी चीज—क्या यू० एस० ए० के एम्बेसेडर ने यह कहा है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको यह विश्वास दिलाती रही है कि उनके जो सैन्टर 1953-54 के पहले के बने हुए हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायगी और यह निर्णय आगे के लिये लागू किया जायगा। इस प्रकार का आवेदन-पत्र उनकी तरफ से हमारी वाशिंगटन एम्बेसी को भी मिला है और यहां भी मिला है—इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं सरकार का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं।

आखरी बात—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज तो अच्छी है कि आपने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये, लेकिन जो दूसरे दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं, जैसे इण्डो-सोवियत फ्रेण्डशिप कल्चरल सोसायटी के नाम से जो संस्था खुली हुई है जो स्पाइंग का काम करती हैं, स्पाएनेज के लिये रिक्रूटिंग

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त

सेन्टर्स हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Sir, my friend has just said something in regard to a particular society. It is not represented here. You cannot find any proof that it is a centre for spies. What kind of ethics, what kind of Parliamentary manners or regulations are being observed here ? Why this kind of derogatory statement should be allowed to pass muster ? You have to regulate the debate.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो कहा है, उसको मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ.....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is the Speaker who has to regulate the debate. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is not the Speaker.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसको साबित कर सकता हूँ। आपकी सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिये कि उन्होंने एक एडवर्टिज़मेन्ट दिया है, जिसे मैंने सरकार को लिखकर भेजा है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि यू०एस०एस०आर० की यूनिवर्सिटी में.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : लुमुम्बा यूनीवर्सिटी में।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जी हां, लुमुम्बा यूनीवर्सिटी में उन्हीं लोगों को दाखला मिलेगा जो इस सोसायटी के मेम्बर होंगे और जिनको यह सोसायटी रिकमेण्ड करेगी : क्या यह हमारे कान में, इन्टरनल मामलों में इन्टरफियरेंस नहीं है और उसकी वकालत मेरे लायक बुजुर्ग और दोस्त कर रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Are you there just to keep quiet, Sir ? Are we here to listen to statements made by any particular obnoxious Member of this House and not to what you say ? I rise on a point of order, Sir. Is this the way in which we are expected to behave ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said it is much better if the hon. Member were to avoid such references.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Is this the way in which debates are to be conducted in this House ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let there be CBI enquiry ; let there be a a Government enquiry, into the whole thing. I will give proof for that. Let there be a CBI enquiry.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : I would like to submit... ..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let there be an enquiry by the CBI. Let us have a CBI enquiry.....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : In order to substantiate his point, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said in the matter of selection of students to the Lumumba University that one of the conditions was that the students should be members of the.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE : Is this a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We do not want explanations from him, but we want replies from the hon. Minister.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Some of us are proud to say that we are members of that society.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE : Hell with that society.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We are proud to say that we are members of that society.

SHRI BALRAJ MADAOK : (South Delhi) : We have also a right to say that that society is indulging in anti-Indian activities.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Kindly hear me. The Government of India have... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let me complete my question.

मेरा एतराज केवल सोवियट रूस के बारे में ही नहीं है, सारी इम्बेसीज की कल्चरल सोसायटीज के बारे में है। जैसे कि जर्मन डिमोक्रैटिक रिपब्लिक है और दूसरे हैं तो उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It was only with your permission that I have begun to speak, and you have to give me protection to complete my statement. I want to state that the Ministry of Education of the Government of India has allowed the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society to recruit students on that basis. That is what I have to submit.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Are Government prepared to have an inquiry into this . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : (Begusarai) : Can they stop Indo-Soviet friendship ?

SHRI S K. TAPURIAH : If they do anti-national things.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : No power on earth can stop Indo-Soviet friendship. They are reactionaries who do not want Indo-Soviet friendship. They have no power to stop Indo-Soviet friendship. They are enemies of the Soviet Union ; they are enemies of socialism, and they want to put a stop to Indo-Soviet friendship. That can never happen, (*Interruptions*). They are American agents. They are enemies of friendship.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : All these people want friendship of different countries, but without the friendship of the Indian people. That is the tragedy of it. They do not want friendship with the Indian people. They want friendship of America ; they want friendship of Russia and they want friendship of China, but not the friendship of the Indian people, That is the tragedy of the situation. We want friendship of the Indian people. We say Indian people; Indian people, and India, India and India.

SHRI JOGENDRA SHARMA : The Indian people will have friendship with all these peoples of the world, but not with the enemies of the people. All the peoples of the world are our friends. Bnt the enemies of the people are our enemies. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): May I submit that you should set up a healthy precedent ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Indo-Soviet friendship *zindabad*: Indo-Soviet friendship *zindabad* !

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : रूस मुर्दाबाद, चाइना मुर्दाबाद ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that you should set up a healthy precedent in this House. Whenever there is a calling attention notice, the matter should be placed before the House and then you should allow questions to be put.

If there are any objectionable remarks, then it is for you to point out and check the Member...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : On a point of order, I want your ruling on the point whether any Member of the House is entitled to raise a slogan in the House and say 'Indo-Soviet friendship *zindabad*' ? Can any Member raise such a slogan on the floor of the House ? If he is not entitled, then that must be expunged. I want your ruling on this.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Friendship with the Soviet Union is part of our foreign policy. It is only those people who are enemies of our foreign policy who object to that slogan.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम इन्डो सोवियट दोस्ती तो चाहते हैं लेकिन जासूसी नहीं चाहते हैं ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जासूसों के जासूस कंवर लाल गुप्त ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : It pains me to say that Parliament has been reduced to a mockery. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I want your ruling on my point of order.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Down with the Soviet Agents !

SHRI PILOO MODY : All those Soviet Sputniks sitting on the Treasury Benches.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The sputnik will break his head.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now, we have been threatened that even our heads will be broken.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : This is a freindly threat.

SHRI PILOO MODY : These puny little miserable agents have started threatening us with breaking our heads. If I cannot seek protection from you, then at least you have to allow me to voice my indignation at having to listen to these puny spies from abroad and their agents on the Treasury Benches, these Soviet sputniks, who have sold our country to the Soviet Union.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider whether these undesirable remarks should be expunged.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We would not allow our country to be sold to the Soviet Union.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let the hon. Minister reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he has already replied to the question.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक पहले सवाल का सम्बन्ध है कि इसमें बहुत देरी हुई तो यह जाहिर है कि देरी हुई लेकिन जब भी कभी हमने कोई सही निर्णय किया उसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य और उनके साथियों को चाहिए कि सरकार को बधाई दें ।... (**व्यवधान**).....

जहां तक दूसरे सवाल का सम्बन्ध है कि इसके बारे में कोई जांच की गई थी या नहीं, हमने कुछ जांचें करवाई थीं यह जो कल्चरल सेन्टर और इन्फार्मेशन सेन्टर वगैरह काम करते हैं तो उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट अच्छी नहीं आई है ।...(**व्यवधान**)... हम उसको सभा-पटल पर नहीं रख सकते हैं ।... (**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Let him substantiate it and let him justify it. We want to know what the contents of the report are.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What are the contents ?

SHRI RANGA : Does he say that in the public interest he is not prepared to lay it on the Table or it is a matter only of his personal subjective satisfaction ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, it is in the public interest that it cannot be done. This has been discussed before. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What are all these remarks being made ?

This is not desirable.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने फ्रैंडशिप सोसायटी के बारे में कहा था । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में काफी बहस हो चुकी है, काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और उसके बाद मुझे इस पर कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं रहती ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the assurance given to the US ambassador ? Let him clarify the position.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । बावजूद इसके कि हम लोगों ने बार बार मांग की श्री चव्हाण से,

लेकिन उन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं रक्खी फारेन मनी के बारे में। अब विदेश मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि जो कल्चरल सेन्टर्स हैं उनके बारे में जो जानकारी मिली है वह अच्छी नहीं है। उन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया कि वह सदन के सामने रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं रखते। श्री रंगा ने जब सवाल उठाया तो मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में इतना ही कहा कि बहुत बहस हो चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप डाइरेक्शन देंगे कि जो कल्चरल सैंटर्स चल रहे हैं उनके बारे में प्राप्त जानकारी को सदन पटल पर रक्खा जाय ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This is the unanimous demand of the House. There is not a single dissentient voice.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Home Minister had promised to inquire into the use of foreign money in the elections. An inquiry was made and a report prepared. But to this day he has not had the courage to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : When he says he cannot disclose it in the public interest, I cannot compel him.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We represent the public.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot compel him if he says it is in the public interest not to disclose it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It is a matter of shame to plead this excuse.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस की यह प्रक्रिया है कि क्या पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट के खिलाफ है, यह बतलाना चाहिये। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया है। इसके बारे में हम आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा था कि अमरीका के राजदूत ने कहा है कि उनको इसके बारे में पहले इजाजत मिली थी। मैंने कहा कि जब यहां पर उन्होंने हम से कुछ नये सैंटर्स खोलने की बात की थी तो हमने कहा था कि हम कुछ दिनों के लिये उसको खोलने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं और हम इस मामले पर गौर करेंगे। ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि यह स्थायी रूप से यहां रहेंगे। यह कहा गया था कि अगर वह एक या दो सेंटर्स खोलना चाहते हैं तो उनको खोल सकते हैं, लेकिन पूरी नीति के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं। नये सैंटर्स और जो पहले से खुले हैं उन सब के बारे में हम कोई नीति बनायेंगे।

श्री रवि राय : मेरे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने आप से निवेदन किया था···

MR. SPEAKER : Can he quote any rule under which I am entitled to ask him to disclose it in public interest ?

श्री रवि राय : आप एन्टाइटल्ड हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Ido not think so. I have no power to compel him. I can only ask him in my chamber what is the public interest, and if I am satisfied, I can let it be known to members. But not here in this way. There is unnecessary heat over this. I am sorry that so many remarks against each other were made which were not desirable. Rather I have to expunge some of them.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This expunging is a very bad habit.

MR. SPEAKER : They will have to be expunged.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Whose delicate constitutioh is being upset ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : The House has got the power to withhold his salary till he places it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: : कल्चरल सैंटर्स के बारे में रिपोर्ट तो रक्खी जानी चाहिये ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. I had risen many times before.

Mr. SPEAKER : No, no.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव भेजा था । मेरा कहना है कि फ़ीरोजपुर डिवीज़न के मास्टर इसलिए हंगर स्ट्राइक पर बैठे हुए हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । रेलवे विभाग ने कर्मचारियों के साथ बैठ कर समझौता किया । उस समझौते के किरुद्ध इस विभाग के अन्दर स्टेशन मास्टरों के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है । उनके जो ग्रेड तय किये गये थे उनकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मंत्री इसमें हस्तक्षेप करें और कर्मचारियों में जो असन्तोष है उसको दूर करें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I rise on a point of order. I do not know how I can debarred.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to warn you that you should not say that it is a point of order and then make a speech. What is the point of order ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not know why you are today taking up that attitude when the other friends were raising so many things in the name of point of order.

हमारे सदन को अधिकार है और आप उसके अधिकारों के कस्टोडियन है । यहां पर साजिश की बात कही गई है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि साजिश के बारे में कल्चरल सेंटर के सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह अच्छी नहीं है । उसकी रिपोर्ट को न रखना सदन का अपमान है । मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को सदन का अपमान करने का, उसकी बेइज्जती करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि

You should defend the honour, dignity and the rights of this House and its members. No member has the right to say that. It is not in the interests of the public. I want to know your opinion about it.

SBRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Rule 368 says :

> "If a Minister quotes in the house a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevent paper on the Table."

He says it is not in the public interest to disclose it. Would you send for the papers and study them ? If you are satisfied, then we will accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already made this observation a little ago that I can not compel him, but I can ask him to show the relevant papers in my chamber.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : एक बात आप और देख लें । उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ सैंटर्स के बारे में खराब रिपोर्टस मिली है, लेकिन सैंटर्स को वह जारी रख रहे हैं । अगर रिपोर्ट खराब है तो कोई सैंटर कैसे रखा जा सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot compel him, I have no powers, but I shall look into the public interest aspect of it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सदन को भी तो पता लगना चहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मेरी भी मान लीजिये । अगर हमें इसी तरह से हाउस चलाना है कि जो जैसा कहना चाहे कहता चला जाय और मैं यहां बेबस बैठा हर एक की तरफ देखता रहूं, तो मेरे यहां बैठने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बहुत फायदा है।

श्री रवि राय : आप हमारे कस्टोडियन हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सीरियसली सोच रहा हूं कि मेरे यहां बैठने का क्या फायदा है। यहां अपने दोस्तों से भी झगड़ा होता है। किसी को कुछ कहना होता है तो कह देता है और उस को तसल्ली होती है कि चलो पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम की सेवा हो रही है। यह जो पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम की सेवा वह कर रहे हैं वह उन को काबिल फख्र मालूम होता है। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है जब मैं देखता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से करते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जिससे दूसरों का दिल दुखी हो। इसके बगैर भी काम चल सकता है। इतने नजदीक लोग बैठते हैं फिर भी आपस में एक दूसरे को ऐसी बातें कहते हैं। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इस तरह से कभी पार्लियामेंट्री डिमाक्रेसी नहीं चल सकेगी। मैं कुछ दिनों से बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहा हूं कि हम इसको चला सकेंगे या नहीं, लेकिन सिवा परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करने के और कोई चारा नहीं है।

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : On Behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India for the year 1968. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2599/70]

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITIATION) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : On behalf of Shri Bhagwat Singh Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 11 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2600/70]

PAPERS UNDER WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2241 in Gazette of India date the 17th January, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G S.R. 2772 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G S.R. 1835 dated the 29th July, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2601/70]

(3) A copy of the Anunal Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1968-69 along with the Audit Accounts and the comments for the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2602/70,]

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1965 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2603/70.]

(5) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:-

(i) (a) Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission on Cost Structure of the Sugar Industry and the Fair Price for Sugar.

(b) Government Resolution No. 2-1/70-SPY dated the 20th Feburary, 1970 notifying Government's decisions on the above Report (Hindi and English versions).

(ii) A statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) (a) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2604/70.]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 158 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2605/70.]

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKING

FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI M.B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings thin—

(1) Fifty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report on National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

(2) Fifty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report on Financial Management in Public Undertakings.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUINITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3 (13) read with Rule 10 of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the unexpired portion of the term vice Dr. G. S. Dhillon resigned from the said Council."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3 (13) read with Rule 10 of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the unexpired portion of the term vice Dr. G. S. Dhillon resigned from the said Council."

The Motion was adopted.

(ii) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CAST AND SCHSDULED TRIBES

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri G. G. Swell resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri G. G. Swell resigned from the Committee."

The Motion was adopted.

12.52 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up further debate on the President's Address. The Leader of the Opposition has requested that a Member of his Party, Mr. S. K. Patil, wants to leave this afternoon and he might be given a chance to speak earlier. I shall call Seth Govind Das afterwards.

Shri S.K. PATIL (Banaskantha) : Mr. Speaker, I hope there will be some lull after this big storm that we were having in the House.

Speaking of the Presidential Address somebody, I think my friend Mr. Hanumanthaiya, described it yesterday as a "unique" address. It is Indeed "unique" in this sense that it was so lenghty and yet had such poor contents. This is no reflection on the President. Never before had we an address so rich in length and yet so poor in content. Out of 48 paragraphs, as many as 33 of this Address were devoted to extol the achievements of the Government. The accident of 1970, because this happens to be the year 1970, gave the draftsmen on idea that he should sing some lullabies of the decade that preceded and 34 paragraphs were used for this purpose. There is a saying that you have to speak and write ionger when the substance is meagre. I can recall a famous incident of the English Parliament, Lord Macaulay spoke for three hours, and just as my friend Mr. Hanumanthaiya was saying that this was a unique speech, one Member then got up in the Commons and said that it was a wonderful speech. Another Member who was sitting next to him said: what was so wonderful about it ? He replied : I do not know: there was no substance in it, but it was so wonderful. If that criterion had to be given to any address aptly, it is to this Address.

The new decade provided an opportunity to sing songs of the old one. It must, however, be remembered that it was a decade—ten years—and the present Government need not arrogate to itself all the good things that might have happened in that decade. I do not know under whose control it is, when the President's Address referred to the fact that the prices are well under control. Whose control, I do not know : whether it is the control of this Government or the control of *kismet*, that is, fate. Such statements need not be made in the President's Address unless they can stand the scrutiny of truth. The spiral of prices is ever rising; so also are the hopes of Government to put it down.

I shall cursorily refer to one or two questions before I come to the main subject and that is, the breakthrough in agriculture. For some years, we have been hearing about the green revolution : how green it is, I do not know. But I am anxious that there should be a green revolution. I have presided over the Ministry for a number of years and nobody would be so happy as

[Shri S.K. Patil]

myself to see that that green revolution has at last come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Balrampur) : Sir, not a single Cabinet Minister is present. How are they behaving ? (*Interruption*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कल भी यह सवाल उठाया गया था । आप इनको डांटिये । इस इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Let the proceedings be suspended.

SHRI S. K. PATIL : They say there is a breakthrough in agriculture. May I remind them of the remedies that they have undertaken ?

There is one thing of which not even a cursory mention has been made, and that is, crop insurance. Whatever you do in agriculture is bound to fail so long as they do not guarantee to the farmer that he will get something out of the money that he spends on agriculture. This crop insurance is not a new thing. I am quite sure my friend Mr. Shinde who is sitting opposite and who, I know, has the good of the farmer at heart, would just see—and not merely speak about it—that crope insurance of some sort is immediately introduced.

Then, they have promised that there would be commission or committee to study the problems of the sugar industry. Sugar has become too sweet for our political taste. For God's sake, do not use sugar in solving the political difficulties. You will suffer from political liabetes.

The Address has promised the second stage of Bokaro plant. I need not talk about the Bokaro plant. I was in this House and I was sitting opposite and even on the Treasury Benches when this thing was discussed. It is costing us nearly Rs. 500 crores more. While they talk of this second and the third stage, once it is taken up, it has got to be done. There is no doubt about it. But let us not be so very hopeful that you are going to do it within your means and without raising the prices of steel. If as a result of it the prices rise, then surely you have not done any good to this country and for which you need not take credit at all. But in the name of friendship with Russia, if it has to be done, keep the cost as low as you possibly can.

The Address has also referred to something about the Fourth Plan. The Plan has not yet been submitted to this House. They have promised that very soon it will be done. But here is the openion of a very great economist, namely, Prof. Northcote Parkinson's law. What does he say about the Plan ? In his humorous way he says that some of his friends gave him a copy of this Fourth Five Year Plan and as he opened the book and lifted the pages he went to sleep because he does not get sleep while in the air. He said that is the use which this Plan can be put to, namely, as a sedative to lull him to sleep. This may be humorous, but this comes from a man who is one of the greatest authorities on economic thought in the world today.

This is the value of your plan.

13 hrs.

There are three things to which I want to draw attention, which are the main things of the Address. The first is bank nationalisation. I do not want to say much about it, but so much hullabaloo is made about it as if it is the eighth or the ninth wonder of the world ! Apart from whatever happened in the Supreme Court and whatever you may do hereafter, for God's sake do not make any claims which are not real. During the period when the Act was not struck down, can you point out any single thing which you did in the interests of the poor which could not have been done in the absence of this nationalisation ? There is a limit to throwing dust into the eyes of the people. There is nothing on earth which you cannot do under social control. If nationalisation was necessary, do it, but for God's sake, do not take all this credit that you have done something so wonderful and for the rest of our life time we must go on singing the song of your praise. That is exactly what is being done.

There is a likelihood that by what you will be doing by nationalising banks and others as the wind is blowing today, you will create such a terrible State capitalism that you will have to suffer the consequences of the bureaucracy and attendant evils which will come with you wherever you go. You will find that the remedy you have evolved in the interest of the poor is no remedy at all and it will do much greater harm than really what you propose to avoid.

Similarly, for the settlement of the Chandigarh issue you have taken some credit as if you have done something wonderful. In the first place, you delayed it so long that you made it useless. There would have been no necessity for Sant Fateh Singh to go on a fast and announce that extreme step of self-immolation if really you had given your judgement whatever it was, even this judgement that you have now given a month before. There was time enough, but you did not do it. Now you are over-simplifying it and you say that everybody is pleased. Who is pleased ? Punjab is not pleased. Haryana is not pleased, because there are some conditions to be satisfied.

MR SPEAKER : Will he conclude in a few minutes or continue after lunch ?

SHRI S. K. PATIL : I will continue after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. The House stands adjourned for lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Patil may continue his speech.

श्री शारदानन्द (सीतापुर): मिनिस्टर को तो बुलाइए, एक भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं है ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The Minister would be here any moment.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I think they are in the kitchen cabinet. They are boiling something in the kitchen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Ministers are coming. Let him continue his speech.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Let us promote Shri Raghu Ramaiah. The whole House agrees to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that the Ministers are on the way. Shri Patil may continue his speech.

SHRI S. K. PATIL : Before we adjourned for lunch I had referred to the question of Chandigarh. Chandigarh had been mentioned in the President's Address. Government have done one more thing for which I will given them credit. Whether the issue of Chandigarh has been solved or not, they have saved the precious life of Sant Fateh Singh. If they had stopped at that, I would have had nothing more to say. But if they really think that they have solved the dispute about Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana, and now Himachal Pradesh is also added to this, they are very much mistaken. Because, there are some consequences of the solution of the Chandigarh dispute which are very serious. I do not think in our life time we shall be able to solve that issue, because there are certain guarantees that are given. I do not think Haryana will move from Chandigarh until Fazilka tehsil or whatever part of it has been allotted to her has actually been transferred to her, and I do not think that Punjab will willingly do so. But I do not go in to this question. I do not want any such trouble. If anybody is to be given credit for this situation, it is they because they took so much of time and inordinately delayed the

[Shri S. K. Patil]

solution of it. This question was hanging fire for a long time.

Even the notice for self-immolation or the fast was given two or three months in advance. Goverment had ample time and I do not think what they ultimately did required so much time that they should do it almost on the eve, when the Sant's life was endangered.

Punjab has said that it would not part with any part of Fazilka and if they go on dillydallying with this question, it may be that another fast or self-immolation by Sant Fateh Singh may become necessary.

The Address promises in this particular case a commission to go into the other claims made by Punjab, Harayana and Himachal Pradesh. We are playing with this idea of commissions. These commissions are appointed only to decommission whatever decisions they give. I do not remember a single commission appointed by this Government whose verdict they have honestly and faithfully taken and implemented.

There has been a continuous history of these commissions. First is the States' Reorganisation Commission. Had we stuck to the decisions of this Commission, much of the danger would have been averted. We did not do that. I do not know why we appoint all these commissions—the Shah Commission on the division of Punjab and Mahajan Commission.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : He was a part and parcel of that party and that Government. Only last November he has come out of that party. How does he explain his conduct ?

SHRI S. K. PATIL : If Government has to change the decisions of these commissions in every case, why appoint the commissions at all and waste the precious time and money of the House and also of the Judges, whether they are of the Supreme Court or of the High Courts ?

Here I want to make a constructive suggestion. I have made it for years together in the past but it has not been seriously taken. We shall have to live with this business of disputes between one State and another and sometimes between more than one State and another, whether it is a boundry dispute or a capital dispute or a river dispute or any other dispute, for the rest of our life-time and possibly the life-time of many generations to follow. Therefore some kind of final thing has got to be done and that should be regarded as a final verdict just as when anything goes to the court and the Supreme Court gives its opinion, whether right or wrong or whatever it is we respect that decision and there is a finality about it.

My suggestion is that the Government must immediately proceed to amend the Act and introduce one more article that whenever any dispute of whatever character arises between two States or between various States, which cannot ordinarily by simple governmental procedures be solved, if the Central Government or the State Government concerned refer such a matter to the Supreme Court, this would be referred to a special panel appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, because it is not only Judge—and the Judges must not be concerned with this State or States concerned—and therefore a panel, and any decision given by the Supreme Court must be regarded as final. I am not talking of one decision or another or of one Commission or another. There can be no solution of this problem until you do what I am recommending. There ought to be finality about it. You cannot go on toying and tinkering with the problem. Whoever may be right and whosoever may be wrong, in a very light way you appoint a commission.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI (Amroha) What about the Mahajan Commission ?

SHRI S. K. PATIL : Mahajan Commission is no exception. I do not know whether the hon. Member was in this House then or not but if anybody has fought and fought vigorously against the linguistic division of this country it was myself. Therefore I am not concerned about this or that. I am suggesting a remedy which would apply to all commissions which are to be appointed. Never toy with these

commissions. Never appoint them in a half hearted way. By changing your Constitution you leave it to the Supreme Court in the manner I have suggested. If there is a better method that the Government can find out as to how it should be done, I have no objection.

But surely, most of our time is wasted. There is no State in India today that has not got some kind of a dispute with another State ; and more disputes will come, when they know that commissions are appointed and also decommissioned when their recognition question comes. The Prime Minister said the other day that the commission may be appointed, but the final authority is that of the Government and that position cannot change. Then, why appoint the commision at all ? I do not quite understand this. It is not for the Prime Minister to decide, after the commission has really given its verdict once in the manner in which I am suggesting. If you do not accept it, then the whole trouble starts, as it has started today. Therefore, Government should take this suggestion very seriously.

Now I come to the princes and their privy purses.....

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI *Rose*—

SHRI S K. PATIL : My hon. friend will get his privy purse. Let him not worry. There was a loud applause when this was referred to in the President's Address, and I also took part in the applause along with the other people. Lots of things are being said. I hold no brief for anyone for the princes or otherwise. But I am putting the case in another way. Do what you like. But do not foreget history. Do not forget the decisions of this august House, whether it be of this House or the Houses that preceded it or the Constituent Assembly.

The Address has shed some tears, crocodile tears and it begins in very sombre tones and says :

> "At a critical period in our history, the Princes showed patriotism and imaginative understanding of the aspirations of the people and made a major contribution to the smooth and peaceful unification of India under a democratic regime. I have every hope that in the same way, they will recognise the social imperatives of the present times, and in the wider interest of the country, once again exhibit a spirit of co-operation and good-will. The concept of rulership, with privy purposes and special privileges unrelated to any current functions and social purposes, is incompatible with an egalitarian social order."

It is right. But why do you add insult to injury ? Where was it necessary ? These are crocodile tears. The princes could have done without them. If you want to chop off their heads chop them off. But why ask them to give you the axe or provide you with the axe ? I do not understand this. Clearly, it is adding salt to the wound. You cannot begin by telling the world that they were good boys but Government have decided to abolish the privy purses. The Address says :

> "Government have, therefore, decided to abolish the privy purses and privileges of the rulers of the former Indian States, and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision. It is, however, our intention to make certain transitional arrangements so that the former rulers may have time to adjust themselves to changed circumstances "

If you really want to finish them off, then do it in the *jhatka* fashion, and do not do it in this way ; do not do it in the manner in which you are doing it. Why are you adding insult to injury ? I do not understand this. I took some little interest in this case because as a Member of the Constituent Assembly, I was with Sardar Patel when all those negotiations were being carried on. The integration of all the princely States was accomplised in a phenomenally short time. It took a period of not more two years for all the procedures. I am not talking of the instrument of accession only, but I am talking of the covenant, the merger and their ultimate merger and becoming a part of India.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

The first instrument of accession to maintain the *status quo* in regard to certain matters of common concern was signed in 1947 and all the other processes culminating in the total merger were finished early in 1949. What was really threatening to be balkanisation of this country at one time—and what might have taken many years—was accomplished in a short time. It was left to the genius of no less a person that Sardar Patel to accomplish such a great feat in such a phenomenally short time.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Bury your heads now in sand.

SHRI S. K. PATIL : He out-Bismarcked even Bismarck. This thing had been done in such a short time. Even a person like prince Bismarck, strong as he was, took several years; the country concerned was just small Germany. But here Sardar Patel did it such a phonomenally short time. After twenty years surely we must give credit to the man who brought about this strong unification of this country. What I am asking is this. If it is incompatible now with egalitarian society—I am not deceived by word—was it not incompatible then with the egalitarian society ? Was not Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talking of egalitarian society some twenty years before ? Why did you shut your eyes ? The founding fathers of the Constitution also knew what egalitarian society was. Why did it become convenient for you to do things at that time, and later on to find fault with it as you are doing now ? If you had mad a mistake, then say that 'We had made a mistake, but now we have decided to chop off your heads' and come out with the axe and chop them off as quickly as possible.

The total amount of privy purses given originally was Rs. 5,84 crores. The process of scaling down continued, and today the privy purses amount stands at Rs. 4.81 crores. It is interesting to know the distribution of the privy purses according to the amounts that each ruler gets. As many as 90 rulers get Rs. 30,000 or less a year. Another 99 rulers get between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1.20 lakhs; 63 rulers get between Rs. 1.20 lakhs; 20 rulers get between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 lakhs; and there are only five rulers who get above Rs. 10 lakhs.

That apart, there is a case, as you find, so far as the legal and the constitutional aspects of this question of the privy purses are concerned. Under article 363 of our Constitution which was discussed even at that time in the Constituent Assembly and afterwards, it has been provided that no dispute arising out of the convenants and agreements with the rulers at the time of integration or under the articles of the Constitution which were drafted thereafter shall be justiciable.

This proviso was put despite the insistence of the rulers, and it was more in our interest to put it. It was not merely done in the fear that there might come a time that Sardar Patel was visualising when we shall back out of our contractual obligations, but he put it because he thought that they might go to the Supreme Court tomorrow and say that this was done under duress and therefore they were not going to accept it. He had those fears in his mind, and, therefore, he persuaded them and that they should believe in the good faith of the Government and in the promise of the Government that they would never let them down. Therefore, they were persuaded and cajoled into this position. And so, article 363 of the Constitution was drafted. Therefore, this matter has not remained justiciable. The rulers were persuaded to accept this proviso in good faith and in the hope that the agreements and covenants would be observed in letter and spirit. The Constituent Assembly not only endorsed but accepted the guarantees given and incorporated them in the Constitution.

Running away from those contractual obligations solmenly made is tantamount to breach of faith. You have every right and even a fundamental right to commit a breach of faith. But for God's sake, admit that it is a breach of faith, that egalitarian society was not then thought of or even if it was thought of, it was ruled out so that those agreements could be reached. Now, after 20 years you come to this decision and you even do not say that what you did was a mistake, but instead you are saying that the wind has changed ? Was it because this Government has come into power that the wind has changed its direction ? Was it different when it was made ? Therefore, it has to be this way. I am afraid

that there are some other repercussions of this. Leave aside the princes. It raises the question of the value that we should attach to the promises made by responsible Ministers on behalf of the nation and on behalf of the Government. Government is a continuing entity, and the promises made by one Government must be equally acceptable to the successive Governments, so that you cannot come forward and say that then the time was different, but now the time has changed. Why? Is it because some new people have been born into this world and who have shown us new light and, therefore is it said that this has got to be done?

The immediate consequence of it is that this will affect the credibility of our country in the loan transactions in the international market. Who will believe you? If you set aside one contractual obligation, where is the guarantee that you will not set aside others? Now, you are taking this money mostly from countries that are affluent, because unless they have get money, you cannot take it. Even the USSR is affluent in that respect. But tomorrow, you may say that the egalitarian society requires that anything that is taken from an affluent country should be written off and you are under no obligation to pay it back. Therefore, you can understand that your rating in the world market will be of no value. They will think that way. If the nation or the government does not think it proper to obey the obligations that they have seriously entered into, I do not know who is going to trust their words. Therefore, all these things have been taken as if these bring credit to the Government. I would urge that by persuasion they could have done it. Why this delay? For nearly two years you have been calling them. What have you done? Have you tried to go near them? Have you tried to say that there is some other method by which it could be done, say, that big purses, over a lakh of five lakh rupees will be subjected to income-tax or any other thing that you might do? "You never did it. You took the time and now you come back and say, "You were such nice boys 20 years back and equally now you become nice and cooperate with us, give us all your cooperation and goodwill so that you do not feel the pinch when your heads are chopped off." I leave the subject there.

During the last seven or eight months, what has been happening in this country? A volcino eruption. Something is daily happening in the country. There is a political crisis everywhere in the country, in every state, and even in the Central Government. I do not go into who is wrong and who is right. I am not suggesting that. But the normal life of the country has been violently disturbed. I do not know. Something has happened. Eruption of political volcano is violently shaking the very foundations of our democracy. That is exactly what has happened. A new love for the poor was born as if by an immaculate conception, as if there were no poor before—the poor were there all the time—as if they were invented in mid-July, 1969 all of a sudden. There is the talk of the poor, the poor and the poor. Were they not there before? I would say, they are not the creation of Mrs. Gandhi. They were there all the time. I do not think that in the name of the poor, you should try to do something as if a new wind has come. The wind will carry not only the poor away but even the members of the Government away.

Now, you are only throwing slogans at them. What the poor should eat? Not the bread; where the poor should live? Not in the houses; but only slogans, excellent slogans, brand new slogans. If there is an international prize game from all parts of the world in slogan-mongering, I should think, year after year, India would win. The poor were not waiting for slogans which are flung at them day in and day out.

It was believed that democracy, secularism and socialism were the three granite pillars of free India. Everybody believes it. I believe in that order, democracy first, secularism next and socialism. They are the three granite pillars. Mrs. Gandhi in her anxiety to appear 'Holier than Thou' has given another brand of socialism. God alone knows. If Karl Marx were to rise from his grave, I think, possibly he will commit suicide when he hears about the new brand socialism that the Prime Minister has invented. A new definition has been given. It is a new brand of socialism sacrificing democracy at its alter.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

What is happening today is that the country is being forced into negation of democracy. The foundations of democracy are systematically being weakened brick by brick and you will find, if this tendency is not checked, there will be no democracy in this country. Therefore, that is exactly what we are concerned with and not what is wrong and what is right and who is wrong and who is right.

Then, toppling of governments not toeing the Indicate line has become the sport of the new socialists as if the first article of socialism is that what you do not like must be toppled. Even the democratic governments must be toppled by undemocratic methods. Gross misuse of power, patronage and money that flows like floods of the Brahmaputra is the order of the day. Where from it comes I do not know. I do not think there is any river in the world which has got floods like that of the Brahamaputra river. Why not have it in the Fourth Five Year Plan, all this money that is going in toppling the governments ?

The imperative task of everyone who has the good of the country at heart—and everybody has the good of the country at heart—is the defence of democracy at any cost. Contempt of authority and even the contempt of independence of judiciary is being systematically encouraged by those who have the reins of government in their hands. If this process continues unchecked —I want to end, Mr. Deputy Speaker—the consequences are bound to be disastrous. I warn the Government in the words of Mark Twain : "That the only funeral you must necessarily attend is your own."

डा. गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रस्ताव आपके सामने श्री हनुमन्तय्या जी ने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैंने बड़े ध्यान से कल के भाषणों को भी सुना और आज के भाषणों को को भी सुना। इन भाषणों में जो कुछ कहा गया उनमें अधिकांश में इतनी कटुता थी कि जिसका मुझे गत 54 वर्ष के सार्वजनिक जीवन में कभी नहीं हुआ। और जब में देखता हूं कि सरकार की आलोचना और सरकार पर दोष वे ही लोग देते हैं अधिकतर जो कि कुछ समय पहले सरकार में थे तब मुझे और भी आश्चर्य होता है। जिस समय वे सरकार में थे उस समय उन्होंने क्यों इन सब बातों को नहीं देखा और आज वे इन सब बातों को क्यों देख रहे हैं ?

मैं ने एक बात और देखी कि हमारा सारा ध्यान भौतिकता में केन्द्रित हो गया है। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में भी सब कुछ भौतिकता है। हमारी जो चौथी योजना आने वाली है उस पर भी यदि ध्यान दिया जाय तो सब कुछ भौतिकता ही दृष्टिगोचर होती है। यह हमारे निर्माण का काल है और इस काल में निर्माण दो प्रकार का हो रहा है—एक भौतिक निर्माण और दूसरा नयी पीढ़ी का निर्माण। भौतिक निर्माण में चाहे हमें थोड़ी बहुत सफलता मिली हो लेकिन जहां तक नयी पीढ़ी के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी स्थिति वही है जो कि स्वराज्य के पहले थी। हमने अपने संविधान में धर्म निरपेक्षता का एक सिद्धांत रखा है। मैं धर्म निरपेक्षता के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं। हजारों वर्ष पुरानी भारतीय संस्कृति शायद धर्म निरपेक्षता पर ही अवलंबित रही है लेकिन अंग्रेजी का जो शब्द सेक्यूलर है वह हमारे धर्म निरपेक्षता के अनुकूल नहीं पड़ता है। हमारे यहां धर्म निरपेक्षता रही—एक ओर वैदिक धर्म, दूसरी ओर जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म पनपते रहे। हमारे यहां पूरी तौर से धर्म निरपेक्षता थी। लेकि जैसा मैंने अभी आपसे कहा हमारी धर्म निरपेक्षता अंग्रेजी शब्द सैक्यूलर के अर्थ के अनुसार नहीं थी। धर्म शब्द हमारे यहां अत्यंत व्यापक रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है लेकिन उसका जो अनुवाद —रेलिजन और मजहब किया जाता है वह गलत अनुवाद है। धर्म का अर्थ बड़ा व्यापक है। धर्म निरपेक्षता के नाम पर हमारे यहां जो धर्म का अर्थ प्रयुक्त होता है उस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज हमारे यहां धर्म निरपेक्षता का क्या अर्थ लगा है ? आज हमने रामायण, गीता सदृश्य ग्रन्थों का प्रचार आकाशवाणी और दूसरे प्रकार से रोक दिया है। क्या यह

सच्ची धर्मनिरपेक्षता है ? रामायण, गीता—ये अंग्रेजी के शब्द रेलिजन और उरदू के शब्द मजहब के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते बल्कि ये हमारे धर्म शब्द के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा में जब तक धर्म का समावेश नहीं होगा तब तक आप नयी पीढ़ी का ठीक तौर से निर्माण नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी श्रीयुक्त श्री प्रकाश उसके अध्यक्ष थे। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। उस रिपोर्ट में अन्त में कहा गया है कि :

As we close we are bound to say that the many ills that our world of education and our society as a whole is suffering today resulting in windespread distrurbance and dislocation of life are mainly due to the graduad disappearance of the hold of the basic principles of religion on the hearts of the people.

आप आये दिन हिंसात्मक उपद्रवों को देखते हैं। क्या कारण है उनका। उनका कारण यह है कि हम ने धर्म का आश्रय छोड़ दिया है।

मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन उसी के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गांधीजी ने भौतिक उन्नति और अध्यात्मिक उन्नति दोनों का समिश्रण किया था। उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र भारत का इस प्रकार का नक्शा खींचा था जिस में अध्यात्मक नींव पर भौतिक भवन खड़ा हुआ था। हम ने वह सब छोड़ दिया। हमारे भौतिक दृष्टिकोण के कारण ही आज के पाप घूसखोरी, भ्रष्टाचार आदि मौजूद है। आज पैसे का स्थान ईश्वर से ऊपर हो गया है। ईश्वर के सम्बन्ध में दो मत हैं। कुछ लोग आस्तिक हैं और कुछ लोग नास्तिक हैं। पैसे के मामले में कोई नास्तिक नहीं है। सब आस्तिक हैं। यदि हमने इसी प्रकार का आदर्श अपने सामने रक्खा और अधिभूत और अध्यात्मिक का उचित समिश्रण नहीं किया तो हमारी नई पीढ़ी का जैसा निर्माण होना चाहिए वह होने वाला नहीं है।

अब मैं उन दो विषयों की ओर आता हूं जिनपर मैं आज 48 वर्षों से—मैं 48 वर्षों से केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में रहा हूं—रहा हूं और इन दो विषयों पर तब तक बोलता रहूंगा जब तक मेरे सन्तोष के माफिक इन विषयों का हल नहीं हो जायेगा या मैं इस दुनिया से नहीं चला जाऊंगा। स्वराज्य के बाद इन दो विषयों का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। पहले प्रश्न है भाषा का और दूसरा प्रश्न है गो-रक्षा का। लोग कहा करते हैं मुझ से कि आप ने भाषा और गौरक्षा को क्यों मिलाया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों का आपस में जितना सम्बंध है उतना किसी दूसरी चीज का नहीं है। भाषा का हमारे मस्तिष्क से है और गौरक्षा का हमारे शरीर से सम्बन्ध है। यदि शरीर नहीं है तो मस्तिष्क बेकार है और यदि मस्तिष्क नहीं है तो शरीर बेकार है। इसलिये भाषा और गौरक्षा दोनों का आपस में निकट से निकट सम्बन्ध है। दोनों के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक जो कुछ किया है व संतोष-जनक नहीं है।

भाषा का प्रश्न मैं सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्यों मानता हूं इस का कारण आप को बतलाता हूं। मनुष्य सृष्टि का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी क्यों है क्या कभी आप ने यह सोचा है ? निःसर्ग ने जो ज्ञान की शक्ति मनुष्य को दी है वह किसी दूसरे प्राणी को नहीं। उस ज्ञान की शक्ति का मुख्य आधार भाषा है। जिस प्रकार की भाषा मानव बोलता है अन्य कोई जीव नहीं बोलता। इस लिये भाषा का प्रश्न सबसे महत्व पूर्ण है। जब में भाषा की बात कहता हूं तो केवल हिन्दी की बात नहीं कहता। जब हिन्दी की बात कहता हूं तो तामिल की बात भी कहता हूं, तलगू की बात कहता हूं, मलयालम की की बात

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

कहता हूं, कन्नड़ की बात कहता हूं, बंगला की बात कहता हूं, गुजराती की बात कहता हूं, मराठी की बात कहता हूं, सब भारतीय भाषाओं की बात कहता हूं, मैं अंग्रेजी का भी विरोधी नहीं हूं। मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूं। कोई भी साहित्यकार सरस्वती के किसी रूप का विरोधी नहीं हो सकता। अंग्रेजी भी सरस्वती का स्वरूप है, लेकिन हर चीज की अपनी अपनी जगह होती है। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेज मेरे मित्र हैं, लेकिन सात समुन्द्र पार से आये हुए मुट्ठी भर अंग्रेज इस देश के ऊपर राज्य करें यह अस्वाभाविक बात है। इस लिए अंग्रेजों का मित्र होते हुए भी मैं चहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी राज्य जाय। वही बात में अंग्रेजी भाषा के लिए कहता हूं। अंग्रेजी भाषा बड़ी अच्छी भाषा है, बड़ी विकसित भाषा है। जो उसे पढ़ना चाहे पढ़ें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी भाषा जिस को पौने दो सौ वर्षों के अंग्रेजी राज्य के बाद भी इस देश के 2 प्रतिशत लोग नही समझते, वह भाषा इस देश पर छायी रहे यह अस्वाभाविक बात है। जिस प्रकार अंग्रेजी राज्य गया उसी प्रकार अंग्रेजी भाषा भी जानी चाहिये।

संविधान सभा में हमने हिन्दी को राज भाषा के पद पर सर्वमत से स्थापित किया। मैं संविधान सभा का सदस्य था मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, अब तक कुछ अंग्रेजी पत्र और अंग्रेजी समर्थक कहते जा रहे हैं कि संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को राज-भाषा पद पर केवल एक सदस्य के बहुमत से ही रक्खा गया था। यह तो एक ऐसी बात है जिसको आप संविधान सभा की छपी हुई कार्यवाई में देख सकते हैं, और देखिए आप कि संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को सर्वमत से राज-भाषा के पद पर बिठलाया गया था या नहीं। फिर हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान पन्द्रह वर्षों में ले लेगी यह निर्णय भी संविधान सभा में अहिन्दी भाषा-भासी लोगों के आग्रह से हुआ था। संविधान सभा में बहुमत अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोगों का था और उनके रुख के कारण हमें लगता था कि पन्द्रह वर्षों में हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले लेगी। सरकार ने यदि इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में प्रयत्न किया होता तो अंग्रेजी का स्थान हिन्दी ले लेती। लेकिन सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया। इसके बावजूद सन् 1963 और 1967 में कानून पास हुए कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चल सकती है, मगर अभी भी अंग्रेजी चल रही है। संविधान के प्रति वफादार रहने की शपथ हम लोग लेते हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के सब कामों के हिन्दी में होने का अर्थ इस संविधान की धाराओं को तोड़ना है जिस के प्रति हम वफादार होने की शपथ लेते हैं। अंग्रेजी चले लेकिन हिन्दी के साथ चले, मगर आज अंग्रेजी धड़ाके से चल रही है, हिन्दी का कोई स्थान नहीं है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। मैं प्रत्यंकारी आलोचना नहीं करता, मैं सदा रचनात्मक आलोचना करना चाहता हूं। मैं आप के सामने हिन्दी के संबंध में कुछ बातें पेश करना चाहता हूं। मुझे हर्ष है इस बात का कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री मौजूद हैं और वह विशेष रूप से इन बातों को नोट करेंगे। पहली बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में सारी भारतीय भाषाओं को, केवल हिन्दी को नहीं, वैकल्पिक स्थान दिया जाये। अभी कहा जाता है कि दो विषयों में हमने हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं को वैकल्पिक स्वरूप दिया है। इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। आज क्या स्थिति है? हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों में 85 फी सदी विद्यार्थी हिन्दी माध्यम से अपनी परीक्षायें पास करते हैं। अब हिन्दी माध्यम से जो अपनी परीक्षायें पास करें यदि वह लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में

बैठे और उनका माध्यम हो अंग्रेजी, तो उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। लोक सेवा परीक्षाओं के लिये हमको कम से कम एक निश्चित समय मुकर्रर करना चाहिए जिस के भीतर लोक सेवा आयोग की सारे विषयों की परिक्षाओं का माध्यम हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषायें हो जायेंगी।

श्री प्र. के. देव : उड़ीसा में उड़िया स्कूल बन्द कर दिए गए, हिन्दी के जारी कर दिये गये।

डा० गोविन्द दास : दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से, गुजरात से, महाराष्ट्र से, पंजाब से केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपना सारा पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में करना चाहिये। सरकार यह तो कहती है कि जो पत्र हिन्दी में आते है उन का उत्तर उसकी ओर से हिन्दी में दिया जाता है। लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। यहां से भी इन राज्यों को जो पत्र आये वे हिन्दी में जा ें और पूरा पत्र-व्यवहार जो इन राज्यों से केन्द्र का हो वह हिन्दी में होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह कि संसद में जितने हमारे हिन्दी भाषी मंत्री हैं, वे कम से कम अपने आधे भाषण हिन्दी में दिया करें। हमारे यहां पर तुरंत अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है। हिन्दी के भाषण अंग्रेजी में अनूदित होते हैं और अंग्रेजी के भाषण हिन्दी में अनुदित होते हैं। यदि यह कहा जाय कि सदन में कुछ लोग हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, तो जो लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते उनकी संख्या हिन्दी न समझने वालों से अधिक है। फिर तुरन्त अनुवाद की व्यवस्था होने पर भी हमारे हिन्दी-भाषी मंत्रिगण हिन्दी में अपने आधे भाषण न दें तो यह हिन्दी की प्रतिष्ठित करना नहीं हुआ। पंडित जवाहर लाल जी की हमेशा इस बात का ख्याल रखते थे कि अगर किसी विषय पर उन्हें दो भाषण देने होते थे, विशेष कर वैदेशिक मामलों में, तो वह एक भाषण हिन्दी में देते थे और दूसरा अंग्रेजी में। इस लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हमारे मंत्रियों के आधे भाषण हिन्दी में होने चाहियें।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बैंकों को लिखा है कि उनका काम हिन्दी में भी चले। लेकिन केवल लिखने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उन के पीछे पड़ना होगा, जिसको अंग्रेजी में फालो-अप करना कहते हैं। जब तक वह नहीं होगा तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का संबंध है ने जिस राज्य में भी काम करते हों, वहां की भाषा का भी उनको ज्ञान होना चाहिये। जहां तक उन केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है जो दिल्ली में ही हमेशा रहते है उन को तो हिन्दी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य रूप से होना ही चाहिये।

एक बात के लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को हृदय से धन्यबाद देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने साहित्य निर्माण के लिए हर राज्य को एक-एक करोड़ रुपया दिया है। यह उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। लेकिन जहां तक हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी संख्या पांच है, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और हरियाणा। इन राज्यों के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था बननी चाहिये ताकि डुप्लीकेशन न हो। इसके लिए एक कोओडिनेटिंग कमेटी बन सकती है। किसी विषय पर मौलिक ग्रन्थ तो एक से अधिक लिखे जा सकते हैं लेकिन अनुवाद किसी ग्रन्थ का यदि एक से अधिक हुआ तो वह निरर्थक होगा। इसलिए इस प्रकार की एक समिति बननी चाहिए कि इन पांच राज्यों में वह इस अनुवाद के मामलों को तय कर सकें। इतना काम भी यदि हो जाए तो कम से कम मुझे सन्तोष हो जाएगा, यह कोई ऐसा काम नहीं है जिसको केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वीकार न करती हो।

[डा० गौविन्द दास]

अब मैं गो रक्षा की बात कहना चाहता हूं। 5 जनवरी 1967 को इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी विज्ञप्ति हुई थी। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तब कहा था :

"सरकार ने एक ऐसी कमेटी स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है, जिस में केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और सर्वदलीय गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिध एवं विशेषज्ञ होंगे। यह कमेटी गौरक्षा के प्रश्न पर बिचार करेगी। यह कमेटी गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति के सब सुझावों पर विचार करेगी और सवैधानिक, कानूनी, आर्थिक एवं अन्य पहलुओं पर विचार कर अपने सुझाव सरकार के विचारार्थ भेजेगी। इन विचारणीय विषयों में एक विषय सम्पूर्ण गौवंश की हत्या को बन्द करने का भी होगा"।

उसके बाद हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने दो जून को प्रो० राम सिंह को अपने पत्र में यह लिखा था। मुझे खेद है कि श्री जगजीवन राम जो इस समय यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं :

"भारत सरकार के 5 जनवरी के गौहत्या के प्रतिबन्ध के बारे में दिये गये सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य और 1 फरवरी को सर्वदलीय गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति को भेजे गये विशेष वक्तव्य के अनुसार यह निश्चित किया गया है कि एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति का गठन किया जाय जो गौहत्या बन्दी के प्रश्न पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार करे"।

अपने पत्र में आगे उन्होंने कहा था :

"यह समिति सर्वदलीय गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति के तथा अन्यों के सुझावों के अनुसार गौवंस की हत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी और दूसरे तथ्यों पर अर्थात सवैधानिक, कानूनी, आर्थिक एवं अन्य संबन्धित पहलुओं पर विचार करने के पश्चात् सरकार को गौ, बछड़े, सांड तथा बैल की रक्षा के लिए व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने के लिए सिफारिशें भेजेंगी। यह समिति संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 के पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के उपायों के बारे में अपनी सलाह देगी और इस सलाह पर भी विचार करेगी कि गौवंश एवं गौवंश की हत्या पर पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाए। समिति अपनी कार्य पद्धति पर भी विचार करेगी और छः महिने के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को प्रेषित करेगी।"

आप देखिये कि इस समिति को बने हुए कितना समय हो गया, वर्षों बीत गए, छः महिने की बात तो अलग रही। साथ ही इस समिति के कार्य करने का जो तरीका रहा और जो इसका रवैया रहा वह कुछ इस प्रकार का रहा कि गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति के तीन सदस्य जो थे, उनको इस्तीफा देना पड़ गया।

इसके बाद फिर कृषि मंत्री जी ने तीन नवम्बर 1969 को जगदगुरू शंकराचार्य जी को एक पत्र लिखा और उस पत्र में भी उन्होंने यही बातें कहीं, इन्ही, बातों को दोहराया और अपने वक्तव्यों को दोहराया। इस पत्र में उन्होंने लिखा :

आपके पत्र के समस्त प्रश्नों पर, मैंने अपने विचार दिनांक 8-1-69 और 14-5-69 के पत्रों में प्रकट किये थे। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की व्याख्या के अनुसार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 में निहित निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों के सम्बंध में मैं पुनः यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए पूर्ण रूप से कटिबद्ध है और सरकार की इच्छा किसी भी स्थिति में 5 जनवरी 1967 और 1 फरवरी 1967 के अपने सार्वजनिक वक्तव्यों से तनिक भी पीछे हटने की नहीं है।"

उसके बाद हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया, इस बात को माना कि वे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का जो निर्णय है उसके

अनुसार कम से कम गौवध जिन राज्यों में बन्द नहीं हुआ है, उन में उसको बन्द कराने का प्रयत्न करेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया, किसी को कुछ लिखा भी नहीं । जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हमें पूर्ण संतोष तभी होगा जब संपूर्ण रूप से गौहत्या बन्द हो । लेकिन जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तब तक कम से कम सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का जो फैसला है उसको कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिए जिन राज्यों में अभी तक गौवध चल रहा है, उन राज्यों को आपको निर्देश तो देना चाहिये, इतना तो कम से कम आपको करना चाहिये । मुझे विश्वास है इस सम्बन्ध में आप निश्चित वक्तव्य अवश्य दे देंगे और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हो रही बहस के दौरान ही हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी इस वक्तव्य को दोहरायेंगे कि जिन राज्यों में गौवध बन्द नहीं हुआ है उन राज्यों में गौवध बंदी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार तुरंत की जायेगी । बम्बई और कलकत्ता में आप देखें कि क्या हालत हो रही है । वहां अच्छी से अच्छी गायें, अच्छे से अच्छे बछड़े बेचारे मारे जा रहे हैं और ऐसा हत्याकाण्ड हो रहा है कि जिस को देख कर किसी को भी खेद हुए बिना नहीं रहेगा ।

अपने इतने लम्बे सार्वजनिक जीवन में मैंने अनुभव के आधार पर तीन बातें निश्चित की हैं । कोई भी काम अगर आप करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे पहले उस काम में आपकी निष्ठा होनी चाहिये । निष्ठा नहीं है तो वह काम आप नहीं कर सकते । निष्ठा जब आपने उत्पन्न कर ली तो उस निष्ठा के अनुसार आप योजना नहीं बनायेंगे तो काम नहीं हो सकेगा । निष्ठा के बाद योजना आती है और योजना के बाद उस काम को करने की लगन आती है । निष्ठा, योजना और लगन ये तीन बातें किसी भी काम को अंजाम देने के लिए आवश्यक होती है । भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति, हिन्दी के प्रति, गौरक्षा के प्रति, इन सब बातों के प्रति हमारी सरकार की न तो निष्ठा हैं, न इन कामों को करने के लिए कोई योजना है और न ही कोई लगन है । लेकिन ये ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जो भौतिक उन्नति से कहीं अधिक महत्व रखते हैं । भौतिक बातें तो हल हो रही हैं, होंगी, लेकिन भौतिक चीजों में ही हम फंसे रहेंगे और अध्यात्मिक चीजों की ओर दृष्टि नहीं डालेंगे, संस्कृति की ओर दृष्टि नहीं डालेंगे, हिन्दी की ओर, गौरक्षा की ओर तथा इस तरह की दूसरी बातों की ओर दृष्टि नहीं डालेंगे तो हमारा कल्याण नहीं होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन साथ-साथ आशा भी करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैं ने पेश किये हैं, उन पर सरकार ध्यान देगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मुझे खुशी है कि श्री हनुमन्तय्या सदन में विराजमान हैं कल उन्होंने अपने भाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी के परिभाषण को असाधारण कहा था । मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि किस अर्थ में उन्होंने अभिभाषण को असाधारण कहा था । लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के केवल इस अभिभाषण को असाधारण कह कर श्री हनुमन्तय्या ने यह मान लिया है कि राष्ट्रपति के अब तक जो भी अभिभाषण हुए हैं वे नितान्त साधारण थे ।

राष्ट्रपति वही हैं, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण तैयार करने वाली सरकार भी वही है, उस सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री भी वही हैं । फिर यह भाषण असाधारण कैसे हो गया ? एक कारण मुझे जरूर दिखाई देता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल में विभाजन के बाद यह भाषण दिया गया है । क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि अगर राष्ट्रपति महोदय को फिर से कोई असाधारण भाषण देना होगा, तो सत्तारूढ़ दल का फिर एक नया विभाजन करना होगा ?

सच्चाई यह है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय का

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अभिभाषण अयथार्थवादी है। वह देश की दशा का अपूर्ण, अवास्तविक, एकांगी तथा कुछ मात्रा में विकृत चित्र पेश करता है। उन के अभिभाषण से लगता है मानों देश की वाटिका में सब कुछ सुहावना, सुन्दर और समधुर है। लेकिन परिस्थिति इस के प्रतिकूल है।

राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि देश "गतिमान हो गया है।" उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि "लोगों में बड़ी ताकत आई है और जोश पैदा हुआ है। विचार, रुख और आदतों में भी तेजी से परिवर्तन हो रहा है।" राष्ट्रपति जी जिसे गतिशीलता कहते हैं, वह अराजकता का आरम्भ मात्र है। लोगों में कैसी ताकत आई है, यह हमने पंजाब और हरियाणा में देखा। पंजाब में गणराज्य के पवित्र अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान हुआ और हरियाणा में गुरुद्वारों को भग्न और भ्रष्ट किया गया। लोगों में कैसा जोश पैदा हुआ है, यह चौधरी रणधीर सिंह से पूछना चाहिए—जो इस समय सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं, जिन का मकान ध्वस्त कर दिया गया।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, क्या वह लोगों के जोश और उत्साह का प्रमाण है? राजनैतिक हत्यायें, महिलाओं का अपमान, न्यायपालिका की अवहेलना, पुलिस की निष्क्रियता, उपकुलपतियों का घेराव, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हमले, छात्रों की उद्दंडता—यदि ये जोश के लक्षण हैं, तो देश को जोश की जरूरत नहीं है, होश की जरूरत है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कलकत्ता के अपने एक भाषण में कहा था : "फस्ट्रेशन लीड्ज टु प्राग्रेस।" यह एक नये सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन है। अगर फस्ट्रेशन से प्रोग्रेस होती है, तब तो अधिकाधिक प्रगति करने के लिए अधिकाधिक लोगों को अधिकाधिक फस्ट्रेटिड बनाना होगा।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में प्रधान मंत्री के इस नये सिद्धान्त की झलक दिखाई देती है। अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि देश में जो भी परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, वे लोक तंत्रीय ढांचे के अन्तर्गत हो रहे हैं। लोकतंत्र केवल ढांचा नहीं है; लोकतंत्र एक प्राण भी है, एक भावना भी है। क्या कोई इस बात से इन्कार कर सकता है कि पिछले सात आठ महीनों में देश में लोकतंत्र दुर्बल हुआ है? लोकतंत्र केवल जोड़-तोड़ के आधार पर बहुमत बना कर जैसे-तैसे चलने वाली सरकार का नाम नहीं है। लोकतंत्र सोचने, आचरण करने, व्यवहार करने, और जीवन बिताने का एक तरीका है। लोकतंत्र मर्यादाओं और परम्पराओं के आधार पर चलता है। आज मर्यादायें टूट रही हैं, परम्परायें उपहास का विषय बनाई जा रही है, अनुशासनहीनता अलंकृत की गई है, अमर्यादित आचरण पुरस्कृत किया जा रहा है, विश्वासघात की पूजा हो रही है और सत्ता के संघर्ष में साधनों की पवित्रता ताक पर रख दी गई है।

हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एक विधायक को खरीदने के लिए पचास पचास हजार रुपये की बोली लगाई गई। यह बोली किस ने लगाई, यह मुझे बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। अक्लमंद के लिये इशारा काफी है और प्रधान मंत्री और उन के समर्थक काफी अक्लमंद हैं।

बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के ऐतिहासिक निर्णय के बाद देश में न्यायपालिका को जनता की दृष्टि में गिराने का जो योजनाबद्ध प्रयास हुआ है, वह लोकतंत्र को मजबूत नहीं कर सकता। अन्य मामलों की तरह से प्रधान मंत्री ने न्याय पालिका की प्रतिष्ठा पर आघात करने के इस अभियान में भी नेतृत्व किया है। इन्दौर में श्रीमती गांधी ने कहा—मैं उन के शब्दों को उद्धत कर रही हूं:

> "It shows what obstacles are placed in the way of those who want to bring about any change and do something new."

संक्षेप में उन का अभिप्राय यह था कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय प्रगति के मार्ग में रोड़ा है। प्रगति क्या है, क्या नहीं है, इस का निर्णय संसद् करेगी। लेकिन प्रगति के आधार पर उठाये गये कदम संविधान के अन्तर्गत हैं या नहीं, इस का फ़ैसला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय करेगा। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय प्रगति के मार्ग में बाधा नहीं हो सकते। अगर हम सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के ऐसे निर्णयों से बचना चाहते हैं, तो कानून बनाते हुए हमें अधिक सावधानी से काम लेना चाहिए। लेकिन अपनी जल्दबाजी के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को दोष देना न्यायपालिका की प्रतिष्ठा को ऊंचा उठाने का तरीका नहीं है।

जब एक बार प्रधान मंत्री ने न्यायपालिका के खिलाफ अभियान शुरू कर दिया, तो फिर श्री खाडिलकार क्यों पीछे रहते ? उन्होंने कहा-मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धत कर रहा हूँ :

> "Such judgments do not enhance the prestige of the judiciary."

सांको पांजा की तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट को एक पनचक्की समझ कर अपनी जुबान की तलवार चलाते हुए श्री खाडिलकर ने कहा :

> "Such judgments will be treated with more and more contempt by ordinary people."

क्या किसी राज्य मंत्री को इस तरह का भाषणकरना चाहिए ? क्या यह न्यायपालिका की अवहेलना करने का प्रयास नहीं है ? जिन्हें जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति समझा जाता है, वे अगर इस तरह के गैर-जिम्मेदार भाषण देंगे, तो फिर जनसाधारण को संयम में कैसे रखा जा सकता है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंक कर्मचारियों के एक तथा-कथित नेता ने कहा—मैं उन के शब्द उद्धतकर रहा हूँ :

> "We shall not guarantee peace in the bank industry until the entire banking industry was declared under the public sector."

न्यायपालिका को बदनाम करने के प्रयत्नों में यदि उन तत्वों का हाथ हो, जो लोकतंत्र में आस्था नहीं रखते, या जो संविधान को भीतर से तोड़ना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री और उन के समर्थक जब न्यायपालिका को गिराने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, तो लोकतंत्र के भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में स्वभाविक आशंका पैदा होती है।

किन्तु यह पहला ही अवसर नहीं है, जब प्रधान मंत्री ने लोकतंत्र की प्रक्रियाओं के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अनावश्यक अधीरता प्रकट की है। पहले वह सर्विसिज के कमिडिट होने की बात कह चुकी हैं। क्या अर्थ है सर्विसिज के कमिडिट होने का ? क्या दल और सरकार के बीच में कोई विभाजक रेखा नहीं रहनी चाहिए ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री उस लक्ष्मण रेखा का उल्लंघन करना चाहती हैं ? यदि वह उस का उल्लंघन करना चाहती हैं, तो फिर लोकतंत्र की सीता की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती। क्या सर्विसिज की कमिटमेंट का मतलब यह है कि अधिकारी अपनी बुद्धि, अपने तथ्य और अपने विवेक को ताक पर रख दें और प्रधान मंत्री की हां में हां मिलायें ?

यह ठीक है कि संसद् जो भी निर्णय करेगी, वह निर्णय हमारे अधिकारियों को निष्ठा के साथ कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। लेकिन जब तक निर्णय नहीं होते, तब तक अधिकारियों को इस बात की छूट होगी या नहीं कि वे अपनी राय निर्भीकता और स्वतंत्रता के साथ प्रकट कर सकें ? किन्तु देश में आज एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है मानों मतभेद प्रकट करना एक गुनाह है। यह लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने का तरीका नहीं है।

लोकतंत्र का एक आधार है प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता प्रधान मंत्री प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता को भी पसन्द नहीं करतीं। बम्बई के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में उन्होंने कुछ समाचारपत्रों में काम करने वाले संपादकों और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

संवाददाताओं को बुलाया और इस बात की शिकायत की कि बम्बई अधिवेशन की ठीक तरह से पब्लिसिटी नहीं हो रही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मैं आपके मालिकों को बुला कर दस मिनट में आप को ठीक कर सकती हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के पत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण और उन की तस्वीरें जितना स्थान लेती हैं उतना स्थान दुनिया के किसी लोकतंत्रवादी देश के प्रधान मंत्री को नहीं मिलता। फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री उस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। शायद वह चाहती हैं-एकोहं द्वितीयो-नास्ति। एक मैं हूं, दूसरा और कोई नहीं है। मेरे समान कौन है ? यह भावना तानाशाही को जन्म देती है। प्रधान मंत्री को इस भावना के प्रति सावधान रहना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूं कि बैंकों के संबंध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो फैसला किया है उस से एक नई और नाजुक परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। उस परिस्थिति पर हमें गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करना होगा। यदि सार्वजनिक हित के लिए हम किसी सम्पत्ति को या किसी उद्योग को लेने का निर्णय करते हैं और उस के अधिग्रहण के बदले में हमें उतना मुआवजा देना पड़ता है जितना सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कह रहा है तो फिर उस सम्पत्ति को लेने का उद्देश्य ही विफल हो जायगा। उत्तरप्रदेश में हम ने जमींदारी उन्मूलन किया तो मेरे दल ने कहा था कि जमींदारों को केवल पुनर्वास के लिए सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। जमींदारों को कार्ड भी दिये गये थे। लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने देश को पुनः उसी स्थिति में खड़ा कर दिया जिस स्थिति में हम 1964 में थे.....

श्री शशीभूषण (खारगोन) : 1946।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1946 में ? धन्य हो, वाजपेयी जी महाराज। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें ऐसा तरीका निकालना होगा कि जिस से व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को सार्वजनिक हित में लेने के कार्य को वित्तीय दृष्टि से सुगम बना सकें किन्तु उसके लिए मैं मूल अधिकारों में से सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को निकालने के खिलाफ हूं। संविधान के निर्माताओं ने मूल अधिकारों को समझ बूझ कर रखा था। सम्पत्ति संबंधी अधिकार को मूल अधिकारों में से निकालने का अर्थ होगा आम आदमियों, विशेषत : गरीब किसानों को जिन की प्रति वर्ष लाखों एकड़ जमीन उद्योग और नगरों के विकास के लिए ली जाती है सरकार की मनमानी पर छोड़ देना। प्रश्न केवल मुट्ठी भर धन-कुबेरों का नहीं है। प्रश्न करोड़ों साधारण आदमियों का भी है।

मैं मानता हूं सम्पत्ति का अधिकार समाजसापेक्ष होता है। परिस्थितियों के अनुसार सम्पत्ति के अधिकार पर मर्यादाएं लगाई जाती हैं। लेकिन संविधान के निर्माताओं ने जिन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को मूल अधिकार में रखा था आज उन में कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस के सदस्य सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकारों में से निकालने के प्रश्न पर दो भाषाओं में बोल रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा कि हम सम्पत्ति का अधिकार छीनना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन कल श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम ने कहा कि संविधान में से यह अधिकार निकाल देना चाहिए। श्री जगजीवन राम और श्रीमती सावित्री श्यामराम और श्याम की यह जोड़ी अलग अलग स्वरों में बोले यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मेरी मांग है कि सम्पत्ति संबंधी अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकारों में से निकालने के प्रश्न पर सरकार जनमत-संग्रह करे। यह संविधान में एक मौलिक परिवर्तन की बात है। देश का जन-जीवन इस से प्रभावित होगा। इस संबंध में कोई भी निर्णय करने से पहले इस सवाल पर जनता की राय ली जानी चाहिए।

15 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्लियामेंट क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पार्लियामेंट क्या है, मैं इस की भी चर्चा करता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो गोलकनाथ के मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के बाद मूलभूत अधिकारों को न तो कम किया जा सकता है न समाप्त किया जा सकता है। मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पै एक विधेयक पेश कर के संसद के उस अधिकार की पुनः स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन का विधेयक उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकता। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय तब तक कायम रहेगा जब तक स्वय न्यायालय उस निर्णय को किसी मामले में बदल न दे।

यह विवाद व्यर्थ है कि संसद बड़ी है या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय बड़ा है। दोनों अपने अपने क्षेत्र में बड़े हैं। हम कानून बनाने में बड़े हैं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कानून की व्याख्या करने में बड़ा है किन्तु दोनों से बड़ा है भारत का संविधान। दोनों को संविधान की सीमा में रहना है। संविधान कोई जड़ वस्तु नहीं है। संविधान को बदलती हुई परिस्थिति का प्रतिबिम्ब होना पड़ेगा। संविधान में उस के संशोधन की व्यवस्था की गई है। मगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो दो तिहाई बहुमत से बदली नहीं जा सकती। उदाहरण के लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्या संसद दो तिहाई बहुमत से भारतीय गणतंत्र को राजतंत्र घोषित कर सकती है ? नहीं घोषित कर सकती। क्या संसद दो तिहाई बहुमत से प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी को महारानी इंदिरा गांधी घोषित कर सकती है ? नहीं कर सकती। संसद दो तिहाई बहुमत से छूआछूत का कानूनन प्रचलन नहीं कर सकती। संसद दो तिहाई बहुमत से भारत को एक महजबी राज्य भी घोषित नहीं कर सकती है। न हम दो तिहाई बहुमत से जन्म, जाति, वंश या मजहब के आधार पर भेदभाव करने वाली समाज व्यवस्था या राज्य की रचना कर सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब कुछ बदला जा सकता है लेकिन संविधान की प्रस्तावना बदलने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं इसलिए हमें संविधान के मूलभूत अधिकारों को कम करने या उन अधिकारों को समाप्त करने के पहले गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा।

बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण को एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम मानने वाले महानुभावों से मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण इतना क्रांतिकारी कदम नहीं है जितना वह समझते हैं। अभी मलयेशिया ने बैंकों का आंशिक राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। क्या मलयेशिया समाजवादी हो गया ? क्या हमारे मित्र मलयेशिया के चरणचिह्नों पर चलना चाहते हैं ? बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण मात्र से शोषणहीन समाज की स्थापना संभव नहीं है। ताइवान में, स्पेन में, फ्रांस और इटली में बैंक सरकार चला रही है। लेकिन जिस तरह की समाज रचना हम चाहते हैं उस का दिग्दर्शन उन देशों में नहीं होता। हम ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध किया था। इसलिए नहीं की निजी बैंकों के ढांचे तथा ऋण देने की नीतियों से हम सहमत थे। उन में परिवर्तन की गुंजाइश थी। वह परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था। लेकिन हमारी मान्यता थी कि इस के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण करना अनिवार्य नहीं है, अपरिहार्य नहीं है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने बंगलौर अधिवेशन में कहा था कि या तो तीन चार बैंक लेने पड़ेंगे या सामाजिक नियंत्रण के कानून को अधिक मजबूत करना पड़ेगा। स्वयं उन का दिमाग बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में स्पष्ट नहीं था। यह बात अलग है कि जब उन्होंने श्री मोरार जी भाई को मंत्री-मंडल से निकालने का फैसला कर लिया तो श्री मोरार जी भाई के निष्कासन को उचित सिद्ध करने के लिए उन्होंने 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया।

श्री मोरार जी : भाई ने बाद में कहा—मुझे मंत्रि-मंडल से बैंगन और आलू की तरह से निकाल फेंका गया। मैंने श्री मोरारजी भाई से कहा—आप किचन-केबिनेट से और क्या आशा कर सकते हैं। किचन-केबिनेट से अगर आलू और बैंगन का सफाया नहीं होगा तो और क्या होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जो बैंक सरकार ने हाथ में ले लिये हैं उन्हें अब निजी हाथों में देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब राष्ट्रीयकरण को सफल करके दिखलाना होगा। और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सरकारी विभागों की तरह से चलने वाले हैं तो आज जनता की जो आशायें और अपेक्षायें जगाई गई हैं, वे इस सरकार से जवाब मांगेंगी। अभी तक बैंकों की ऋण देने की नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है···

श्री शशि भूषण : सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फुरसत ही नहीं मिली।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो बाद में आया है। अगर स्टेट बैंक चाहता तो पहले ही अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन कर सकता था। खेती के लिये, छोटे उद्योगों के लिये नये कर्ज की आवश्यकता है और अगर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक इस कर्ज की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकें, विकास की गतियों को बढ़ा सकें और अपने उदघोषित उद्देश्यों को पूरा कर सकें तो फिर आज जो आशंकायें हैं, वे बहुत दूर तक समाप्त हो जायेंगी। लेकिन सरकार के के हाथों में अधिकाधिक शक्ति एकत्र करने का जो दुष्परिणाम होता है उसके प्रति भी हमको आँखें मूंद कर नहीं चलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय जनसंघ राष्ट्रीयकरण का सिद्धान्त रूप में विरोधी नहीं है। अगर जनहित में राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा सकता है, लेकिन हम राष्ट्रीयकरण को राष्ट्र के समस्त रोगों की रामबाण औषधि नहीं मानते। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रही हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई जादू का डण्डा नहीं है, जिससे सारी समस्यायें हल हो जायंगी, तो क्या यह जादू का डण्डा कांग्रेस की कपालक्रिया करने के लिये चलाया गया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि देश के सामने राष्ट्रीयकरण ही मुख्य प्रश्न नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में मतभेद हो सकते हैं। इंग्लैंड में लेबर पार्टी राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है, कन्जर्वेटिव पार्टी राष्ट्रीयकरण को समाप्त करती है, लेकिन लेबर और कन्जर्वेटिव पार्टियां लोकतन्त्र को कमजोर न होने दिया जाय—इस बारे में एकमत हैं। आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन में तीव्रता लाते हुए भी हमें कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना है, जिससे लोकतन्त्र पर आघात लगे। सरकार कहती है कि उसका उद्देश्य लोकतान्त्रिक समाजवाद है। लोकतान्त्रिक समाजवाद में अगर लोकतन्त्र समाजवाद से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है तो इतना महत्वपूर्ण जरूर है जितना समाजवाद है। अगर समाजवाद आया और लोकतन्त्र समाप्त हो गया तो समाजवाद लाने की हमारी स्वाधीनता भी समाप्त हो जायगी। इसलिये सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन इस ढंग से करने होंगे कि लोकतन्त्र की भावना को किसी प्रकार की चोट न लगने पाये।

15.13 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*].

सभापति जी, यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं। लेकिन आजकल प्रधान मंत्री जी भारतीय जन संघ के भारतीयकरण कार्यक्रम से बड़ी नाराज हैं। जहां जाती हैं, हम पर बरसती हैं, बिना पैसों का हमारा प्रचार करती हैं। हम इसके लिये

उनके आभारी हैं। लेकिन शायद या तो उन्होंने भारतीयकरण को ठीक समझा नहीं है या वह जानबूझ कर लोगों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। भारतीयकरण का सम्बन्ध केवल मुसलमानों से नहीं है। भारतीयकरण के अन्तर्गत देश की 52 करोड़ जनता आती है। भारतीयकरण एक नारा नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रीय पुनर्जागरण का मन्त्र है। भारतीयकरण का एक ही अर्थ है—भारत में रहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति, चाहे उनकी भाषा कुछ भी हो, मजहब कुछ भी हो, उनका प्रदेश कुछ भी हो, वह भारत के प्रति अनन्य अविभाज्य, अव्यभिचारी निष्ठा रखे। भारत पहले आना चाहिये, बाकी का सब बाद में। क्या यह कोई आपत्ति की बात है ?

सभापति महोदय, 52 करोड़ के इस देश में ब्राह्मण मिलते हैं, हरिजन दिखाई देते हैं, सिख पहचाने जा सकते हैं, जैन अलग से विराजमान हैं, मुसलमान हैं, ईसाई हैं, प्रदेशों के आधार पर बंटे हुए लोग है, भिन्न भिन्न भाषायें बोलनेवाले व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन सम्पूर्ण भारत के प्रति निष्ठा रखने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या उंगली पर गिनने लायक है। प्रधान मंत्री बड़े भोलेपन से कहती हैं—जो भारतीय हैं, उनका भारतीयकरण कैसा ? तो मैंने कहा—जो राष्ट्र का है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कैसा ? सभापति महोदय, हम सब इन्सान हैं। मगर कवि, दार्शनिक हम से कहते हैं—इन्सान बनो। हम सब मानव हैं लेकिन हमसे कहा जाता है कि मानव बनो, केवल नाम से नहीं, रूप से नहीं, शक्ल से नहीं, हृदय से, बुद्धि से, संस्कार से, ज्ञान से। भारतीय हम सब हैं, भारत में पैदा हुए हैं, लेकिन भारत के प्रति निष्ठा रखनी चाहिये। अभी चण्डीगढ़ में क्या हुआ ? कल बेलगांव में क्या होने वाला है ? पश्चिमी बंगाल में माओसेतुंग को अपना राष्ट्रपति बताने वाले माओ के मानसपुत्र गीता और गीतांजलि को तिलांजलि देकर माओ की लाल-पुस्तक घुमा रहे हैं। क्या उनका भारतीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ?

सभापति जी, देश में मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देकर सैक्यूलरवाद को मजबूत नहीं किया जा सकता। सैक्यूलरवाद का नारा कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी का नारा नहीं है, यह इस देश की संस्कृति में से निकला हुआ मन्त्र है। क्या भारत की स्वाधीनता के बाद भारत को हिन्दू राज घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता था ? पाकिस्तान ने किया, लेकिन हमने नहीं किया। क्यों ? इसलिये कि हमारी संस्कृति उसकी इजाजत नहीं देती। स्वयं हिन्दुत्व में उपासना की अनेकों पद्धतियां हैं, हमने कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा—एक किताब को मानो, एक व्यक्ति में ईमान लाओ, नहीं तो दोजख में जाना पड़ेगा। सत्य एक है, लेकिन विद्वान लोग भिन्न-भिन्न रूप में उस की व्याख्या करते हैं। परमात्मा एक ही है, लेकिन उसकी प्राप्ति के अनेकानेक मार्ग हो सकते हैं। लेकिन आज सेक्यूलरिज्म का मतलब हो गया है—हिन्दू विरोधी। नान-एलाइनमेन्ट की तरह इस सरकार के सैक्यूलरिज्म को भी सन्देह की नजरों से देखा जा रहा है। यह सन्देह दूर करना होगा। मुझे अपने हिन्दुत्व पर अभिमान है, किन्तु इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि मैं मुस्लिम विरोधी हूँ या इस्लाम से मेरा कोई झगड़ा है। लेकिन जब मजहब के साथ राजनीति को मिलाया जाता है, जब उसके आधार पर सत्ता हथियाने की कोशिश की जाती है, जब आप प्रथकता को बढ़ावा देते है, जब आप रब्बात के सम्मेलन में जाने का फैसला करते हैं, तब साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ती है। यह साम्प्रदायिकता दुधारी तलवार की तरह से है। एक तरफ साम्प्रदायिकता की आग जलाकर दूसरी तरफ आप साम्प्रदायिकता को शान्त नहीं कर सकते। हर एक को अपने गिरहबान में मुँह डाल कर देखना चाहिये। राष्ट्र की एकता को अगर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मजबूत करना है तो वह राजनीतिक सौदेबाजी के आधार पर नहीं हो सकती। हमारा देश विविधताओं से परिपूर्ण है, ये विविधतायें हमारे जीवन में समृद्धि का द्योतक हैं, लेकिन विविधता के मूल में एकता निवास करती है।

इस एकता को बलशाली बनाने का नाम भारतीयकरण है—

प्रधान मन्त्री को नाराज़ नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे मित्र श्री मधोक ने कहीं कह दिया कि प्रधान मन्त्री का भी भारतीयकरण करना चाहते हैं तो वह नाराज़ हो गई। अगर हम उन्हें छोड़ दें तब भी वह नाराज और अगर हम उनको जोड़ दें तब भी वह नाराज़। प्रधान मन्त्री को भारतीयकरण के खिलाफ शिकायत यह थी कि वह अकेले मुसलमानों के लिए है, तो श्री मधोक जी ने कहा कि उसमें मुसलमानों का ही नहीं सभी का समावेश है और उसमें प्रधान मन्त्री भी शामिल हैं। इस पर प्रधान मन्त्री बिगड़ गईं। नेहरू जी, जब बिगड़ते थे तब अच्छा भाषण दिया करते थे। इसलिए हम कभी कभी नेहरू जी को छेड़ा करते थे।... (व्यवधान)... मगर हम प्रधान मन्त्री को छेड़ने की गलती नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन वह तो वैसे ही बिगड़ा करती हैं। मुझे दुख है कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस समय यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं हैं। उन्होंने एक सभा में कहा कि भारतीय जनसंघ को मैं 5 मिनट में ठीक कर सकती हूं। क्या किसी लोकतन्त्रीय प्रधान मन्त्री की यह भाषा हो सकती है? क्या किसी लोकतन्त्रीय सरकार की यह नीति होगी कि पुलिस के जरिए या फौज का उपयोग करके हमें ठीक किया जायेगा? हम दिल व दिमाग की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। आप उस लड़ाई में हमारे साथ आइये। अगर जनता आपके साथ जायेगी तो हमारी पराजय होगी। लेकिन याद रखिए भारतीयकरण की बात लोगों के दिलों में घुस रही है। हमने जो भारतीयकरण का व्यापक रूप प्रस्तुत किया है, कोई समझदार आदमी उससे मतभेद नहीं रख सकता है।...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन जब प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि मैं जनसंघ को पांच मिनट में ठीक कर सकती हूं तो मैंने उत्तर दिया पांच मिनट में आप अपने बाल भी ठीक नहीं कर सकती हैं, हमें क्या ठीक करेंगी।

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भारतीयकरण का अर्थ है एक स्वावलंबी भारत की रचना करना। जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तब हम स्वदेशी के मन्त्र का जागरण करते थे लेकिन आज हमारे यहां विदेशी पूंजी, विदेशी साधन, विदेशी तकनीकी ज्ञान, विदेशी प्रेरणा, विदेशी प्रतिभा का बोलबाला है। स्वावलंबी होने के बजाये हम परावलंबी हो गए हैं। रूस और अमरीका पर हमारी निर्भरता एक खतरनाक स्थिति तक पहुंच गई है। इसका परिणाम हमें राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में भी भुगतना पड़ रहा है। अमरीका के दबाव में आकर हमें अपने रुपए की कीमत घटानी पड़ी। रूस के दबाव में आकर हमें ताशकंद समझौता करना पड़ा। हमारे जवानों ने अपने बलिदान से जिस भूमि को जीता, उस भूमि को हमें अपने शत्रु के हाथों में सौंपना पड़ा।

हमारा निवेदन है कि सरकार चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करे। सभी प्रकार की विदेशी सहायता बन्द की जानी चाहिए—चाहे वह रूस की हो या अमरीका की हो या अन्य किन्हीं देशों की हो। अगर हमें विदेशी मुद्रा चाहिए तो हम दुनिया के बाजार में जाकर अपनी शर्तों पर विदेशी मुद्रा लेंगे। अगर हमें टेक्नोलाजी चाहिए तो वह भी हम खरीदेंगे। चीन को कोई सहायता नहीं देता है। सभी देशों ने चीन को सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है। चीन सहायता लेता भी नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी चीन प्रगति कर रहा है। हम विदेशी सहायता पर इतना निर्भर हो गए हैं

कि अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की हमारी शक्ति ही कुंठित हो रही है। अगर राष्ट्र के स्वाभिमान को जगाकर हम स्वावलंबन की भावना पैदा करें यदि इस देश के लोगों में बलिदान करने की ज्योति जगाई जाये तो आर्थिक क्षेत्र में जितने भी कठोर कदम उठाने आवश्यक होंगे, हम उनका समर्थन करेंगे। हम उन कदमों की मांग करेंगे। लेकिन आज स्वावलंबन का चित्र इस सरकार के सामने नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दिशा निर्देश नहीं करता है। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हमारी निर्भरता विदेशों पर कम नहीं होती है बल्कि बढ़ती है। भारतीय जनसंघ ने सरकार के सामने एक स्वदेशी योजना का खाका रखा है। प्रोफेसर सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी कई साल तक हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय में प्रोफेसर थे जोकि हमारे आग्रह पर भारत लौट कर आये हैं। उन्होंने एक स्वदेशी योजना तैयार की है जोकि बिना विदेशी सहायता के दस फी सैकड़ा विकास की दर बढ़ाने का दावा करती है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद को उस योजना पर विचार करना चाहिए।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि विदेशों के साथ हम जो गठबंधन करते हैं, उनके बारे में भी हम पुनर्विचार करें। हम पिछले 22 सालों से विदेशों से गठबंधन करते जा रहे हैं। उनकी जरूरत घट नहीं रही है, बल्कि बढ़ रही है। निजी क्षेत्र में और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में फारेन कोलाबरेशन्स का क्या हाल है, इसका कुछ कुछ पता आडिट की रिपोर्ट से लगता है। हमारी मांग है कि एक उच्चाधिकार सम्पन्न आयोग होना चाहिए जो विदेशों के साथ किए गए सांचे के समझौतों की जांच करें कि क्या ये समझौते आवश्यक थे? क्या ये देश के लिए हितावह शर्तों पर किए गए थे? क्या उनके परिणामस्वरूप हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को, हमारे उद्योगों को वास्तव में बल मिला है? जब तक इस तरह के कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती, विदेशी गठबंधन की प्रवृत्ति को निरुत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है।

यह भी जरूरी है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ रुपए के आधार पर हमारा जितना व्यापार चल रहा है उस सारे व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। वह व्यापार सरकारी स्तर पर होता है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सारा व्यापार।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सारे विदेशी व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारा कहना है कि आयात-निर्यात के व्यापार में जो अनियमिततायें हैं उनकी जांच के लिए भी एक कमीशन है बनना चाहिए। सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से पहले एक केस बनायें, मामला तैयार करे। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में अभी भी मामला तैयार नहीं किया गया है। देश को इस बात से परिचित किया जाना चाहिए कि आयात-निर्यात के व्यापार में क्या घांधलियां हो रही हैं। इस बात का भी निर्णय होना चाहिए कि क्या व्यक्तिगत हाथों से निकाल कर व्यापार को सिर्फ सरकार के हाथों में रख दिया जाये। हमें स्वामित्व का फैलाव करना चाहिए। अधिक-से-अधिक लोगों को स्वामित्व में शामिल करने की व्यवस्था का विकास करना चाहिए। पूंजीवाद के स्थान पर राज्यवाद, यह हमारी कठिनाइयों का पर्याय नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने ज्वाइंट सेक्टर को विकसित करने की बात कही है—एक मिला-जुला सेक्टर जिसमें व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्न भी हों और सरकार को भी भाग मिले। स्वामित्व का अगर हम विकेन्द्रीयकरण कर सकें तो वार्षिक शक्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण के दोषों से हम बच सकते हैं।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात कहकर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय का उल्लेख किया है। चंडीगढ़ के प्रश्न को लेकर जो अभी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई वह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण थी लेकिन जैसा कि अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भी कहा है, सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकती है। मामले को लटकाये रखना, यह इस सरकार की कुशलता है। मदारी की तरह से सवालों के सांपों को वह पिटारी में बन्द रखती है और समझती है कि सवालों के सांप अगर पिटारी में बन्द हैं तो वह समाप्त हो गए। लेकिन जैसे ही पिटारी खुलती है, सवालों के सांप अपने फन फैलाकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मुझे दुख है कि चंडीगढ़ का निर्णय किन्ही सिद्धांतों के आधार पर नहीं किया गया। आज जो सीमा विवाद हैं उनका निर्णय होना चाहिए लेकिन निर्णय करने से पहले कुछ सिद्धांत तय होने चाहिए।···(**व्यवधान**)···ये सिद्धांत सरकार को तय करने हैं।·· (**व्यवधान**) अरे हमने तो नहले पर दहला मारा है। हम मांग करते है कि सीमा विवादों का निर्णय कमीशन द्वारा नहीं, ट्राइब्यूनल के द्वारा होना चाहिए। इसी तरह की बात आज पाटिल जी ने भी कही है। शाह कमीशन बना लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दी गई। महाजन कमीशन बना लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है।··· (**व्यवधान**)···इसलिए पहले आप सिद्धांत तय कीजिए।

गांव एक यूनिट होगा या तहसील यूनिट होगी अथवा जिला यूनिट होगा, भाषा के साथ भौगोलिक सम्बद्धता प्रशासनिक सुविधा इन सब का विचार किया जायेगा या नहीं किया जायेगा। अब आप देखिये कि फाजिल्का हरियाणा को दे दिया। चौ० रणधीरसिंह को इसके लिये बधाई है। उन्होंने भूख हड़ताल की थी। वह चार दिन की थी। अगर ज्यादा दिन की करते तो शायद असर दिखलाई देता। लेकिन एक तरफ तो फाजिल्का का फैसला कर दिया और दूसरी तरफ कमीशन बना दिया। अगर आपको कमीशन ही बनाना है तो फाजिल्का का फैसला क्यों, और अगर फाजिल्का का फैसला कर दिया तो कमीशन क्यों। अब फिर एक मदारी की पिटारी खुलेगी, फिर सीमा विवाद खड़े होंगे, फिर कठिनाइयां पैदा होंगी और कमिशन जो निर्णय देगा उसको माना नहीं जायेगा। अतः कमीशन नही, ट्राइब्यूनल होना चाहिये। वह सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर काम करेंगे और उनके निर्णय हर एक को मान्य होंगे। मुझे दीख रहा है कि बेलगांव के सवाल पर कठिनाइयां पैदा होने वाली हैं और प्रधान मंत्री फिर बन्दर-बांट करेंगी। सवालों को हल करने का उन्होंने एक नया तरीका निकाला है जिसमें सिद्धांन्त ताक में रखे जाते हैं। राजनीतिक सूझ बूझ और नीतिमत्ता में मानना पड़ेगा कि वह बड़ी चतुर है, लेकिन यह सब देश की कीमत पर हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सिद्धान्त तय कीजिये। जैसे नदी विवादों के बारे में ट्राइब्यूनल बना है और उसको विवाद सौंप दिया जाता है और उस का निर्णय मान्य होगा, उसी प्रकार से सीमा विवादों के सम्बन्ध में भी ट्राइब्यूनल से निर्णय होना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से निर्णय किया गया तो चण्डीगढ़ में जो कुछ हुआ बेलगांव के प्रश्न पर उसकी पुनरावृत्ति रोकी जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उचित निर्णय करेगी।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इतना समय दिया इसलिये मैं आप को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

has very cleverly escaped from the formulations of Shri Bal Raj Madhok. Speaking about education, Shri Bal Raj Madhok had stated that Muslims must be educated into nationalism. But Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has today came out for nationalisation of banks and for what he calls the true concept of nationalism. If Shri Bal Raj Madhok does not take the Jan Sangh of the concept of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the funeral ghat, I would be happy. Mr. Bal Raj Madhok must not do the kapalkriya of the Jan Sangh party. Shri Vajpayee talked of nationalism, morality, discipline and a sense of responsibility and all that. Where was that sense of responsibility when the Haryana Jan Sangh was exciting the Haryanvis against the Punjabis ? Where was that sense of responsiblity when they excited the Punjabis against the Haryanavis ? In alliance with the CONGO they were burning the buses and the stations. Where was the sense of responsibility, that sense of dedication and patriotism ? It is easy to talk in this Parliament and talk about morality, about discipline, etc. But the practice of the Jan Sangh and the CONGO is in the other way. In the last few months, the CONGO has been second to non in speaking against the North, and against Hindi in Madras. They speak against the Punjabis in Haryana and against Haryana in Punjab. This is like the drowning man catching at a straw. What they do is actually in the direction of the disintegration of the country. Let us examine the principles that they follow.

Sir, I am reminded of a story in the Greek mythology. In the Greek mythology there is a gate of hell and the gate of hell is guarded by a three-headed dog, Cerberes. Anybody who has to cross the gate of hell has to cut the heads of the dog. I was reminded of this when I heard the speech of the three Syndicate Members. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who talked like an agitator. He talked of nationalism ; he talked of the poor man. Then I heard the speach of Dr. Sushila Nayyar who said that you should make love to the princes and cooperate with the princes and crawl before them.

Lastly came the main guardian, the chairman of the Syndicate, who said that there is some ambivalence on the question of abolition of the privy purses. He had said in his election campaign that if the privy purses where abolished and banks nationalised, 'it would be on my dead body'. But I say, let Shri S.K. Patil commit political suicide first. We know that this three-headed dog, Cerberus, is standing on the gateway to socialism. We shall chop off all the three-heads of this dog represented by the syndicate and march towards socialism.

The syndicate is a laboratory of untruths, quarter truths, falsehoods and misrepresentations. Let us examine the birth of this syndicate. When Pandit Nehru was alive, the syndicate was born (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would appeal to members to have patience. He may not be speaking sense according to hon. members on this side.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Patli) : What is the speaking on, the Syndicate or the President's Address.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a matter of opinion. Whatever it is, he should be heard in patience.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : As I said the syndicate was born when Pandit Nehru was alive. Who were its members ? The Congress President, Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers, Congress Working Committee members and members of the Parliamentary Board. They were in power all over India, Why was it that the syndicate was formed, the syndicate which could not tolerate a Congress Socialist Party within the Indian National Congress, the syndicate which banned the Socialist Forum from having its convention in Bengal ? The syndicate was formed because they thought that Pandit Nehru was going to leave this world and parliamentary democracy may not survive. They wanted to capture the levers of power. This conspiracy against parliamentary democracy was born when the syndicate was born. What was the conspiracy against ? Against whom were they conspiring ? They were conspiring against the people of India. When they found that Congress Parliamentary Party had get radicalised and gone left, they tried to steal the thunder in the All India Con-

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gress Committee. When Shri Morarji Desai found that out of 25 speakers who spoke at the Faridabad session 23 demanded nationalisation of banks, this architect of democracy did not submit a report to the All India Congress Committee. The AICC had got radicalised, the Congress Parliamentary Party got radicalised. But these gentlemen do not understand the lessons of history. They have been kicked by the bulls of history. Shri S K. Patil roaded when he got elected to this House that he would turn the tables; now the lables have been turned against him.

The battle of identity has been won by us. The majority of the members of the legislatures and Parliament are on our side. The majority of the All India Congress Committee members and the majority of the delegates are on our side. The self-appointed Moghul, Nijalingappa, now says that the Congress constitution is silent on the point (*Interruptions*). Who does not know that two and two make four? Why should we deny that two and two is four?

In the Ahmedabad session they talked of socialism and the abolition of privy purses, they talked of nationalisation of banks, but from the way Shri S. K. Patil talked today the cat was out of the bag and the real master of ceremonies come to the front, In the coming battle for socialism we know what is at stake. They might try to say that we are insulting the Constitution, that we are subverting the Supreme Court, but that is not so. Let us be clear about the nature of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembiy was elected at a time when partition was looming on the horizon, when Britain was conspiring against India to bring Pakistan into existence. That Constituent Assembly was indirectly elected, not elected on the basis of adult franchise by the people of India, and if that Constituent Assembly framed a Constitution in which we find certain defects or which we want to change, let us understand who is sovereign, the people of India or the Constitution of India. Therefore, I wish to make the following suggestions to the Government under the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Gandhi.

The Bill of Mr. Nath Pai on fundamental rights must be passed by this Parliament and the supremacy of this Parliament must be restored. In case we find certain hurdles in the way, in 1972 along with the elections for Parliament, there should be election for a new Constituent Assembly, and if that is also challenged. let the people of India decide through a plebiscite or a referendum. We know in the battle for polarisation where the Syndicate will be. The Syndicate talks of the principles of Gandhiji and Nehru. Gandhiji was buried by them when they shook hands with the Jana Sangh; Nehru was buried by them when they shook hands with the Swatantra Party.

I have carefully gone through the Presidents's Address. In the President's Address it has been mentioned that the financial institutions should be used for helping the electricity boards for better electrification of the countryside. About this I wish to remind the Prime Minister and the Government of the recommendation of the Atomic Energy Commission for the installation of a project in Western U. P. at a cost of Rs. 1232 crores. This project will be spread to 17 districts of western U. P. A power station with two nuclear reactors, a fertiliser plant with a total capacity of 1.2 million tonnes per annum and an alumiuium plant of 50,000 tonnes capacity per annum will be installed. For agriculture, 12950 shallow tube-wells of 0.5 cusec capacity will be energised and 12850 tube-wells of 1 5 cusec capacity will be energised at an investment of Rs. 5.25 crores, and an income of 15 per cent per annum will be available. What would be the value of nationalisation of banks, of the LIC and other financial institutions if the agriculturists suffer, if the vast resources of the country are not taken to the backward regions of the country? This atomic energy scheme for western U. P. will benefit Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab and the whole of U. P.

U. P. has suffered in the last three five-year Plans. That will be seen from a comperison of the *per capita* consumption of electricity in that State before the era of planning began and now. If we compensate that State that money will be a good investment. There will not be socialism in this country if these imbalances are not removed.

It is necessary that backward are as should be marked cut. Earstern U. P.. particularly Faizabad division, has to be considered from this point of view. They must consider how to establish some public sector projects in such areas. Licences should be given to private sector projects only if entrepreneurs go to the backward areas. Therecannot be any socialism if we confine our attention to the big cities of Madras, Calcutt, Bombay, and Delhi; they do not constitute the whole of India. The villages and the hinterland, the village tax-payer should also be remembered. Without such backward regions being brought up, there will be no socialism in this country.

Another problem facing us is the educated unemployed. Whatever resolutions may be passed, there will be no future for this country if the educated are unemployed. There are some lacanae which come in the way of our forward march towards socialim one of them being the absence of dedicated people to serve as officers. There should be at least a commitment from them to the future of the country and to the Directive Principles in our Constitntion. For that it is necessary that our whole educational system should reorganised. The youth have to be told what is real education, what is the sense of patriotism, the sense of direction, the future of the country. For this it is necessary that a non-partisan national youth movement should be launched in this country. We must conscript the youth of the country for service of the motherland. Then alone we shall find good officers and honest businessmen, honest communists, honest Jan Sanghis and honest socialists. Today there is no sense of loyalty. For political purposes these persons sitting in the Opposition get the railway stations and other public property burnt; they play politics with the future of the nation. For realising our goal of welfare State there should be a dynamic and living student and youth movement in the country. Let there be a land army so that the problem of follow land may be solved. Let us conscript the youth of the country for the future of the country. That way alone can the country servive, not the Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's way of the three headed dog Cerberus; that way the future survival would be hard.

*SHRI K. ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I rise to speak in Tamil on the Motion of Thanks on the President's address. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the hon. Speaker for having introduced the facility of simultaneous interpretation in regional languages thus enabling us to speak in our mother-tongue, Tamil. Whenever the DMK members spoke in English, the Hindi-speaking colleagues thought that we did so because we disliked Hindi. Now when I speak in Tamil—that does not mean that I have any harted for other languages of India—they would realise that we stressed the importance of English mainly because there was no other medium through which we Indians could exchange views with one another. I hope they would appreciate our position.

Though in the post-Indepennence era of over 20 years, great changes and transformation has taken place in our country, I regret to fine an attitude of intolerance still prevalent which was exhibited by the protagonists of Hindi language and some members of Hindi-speaking areas when the President was pleased to read out his Address in English. If, exercising his right as an ordinary citizen, the President had read out his address in his mother-tongue, Telugu, or in Tamil which he knows, the advocates of Hindi language who have little regard for other Indian languages because of their obsession with Hindi would then have had a taste of real problem.

While moving the Motion of Thanks on the President's address yesterday Shri Hanumanthaiah rightly described the Address as unique because of the valuable views contained therein. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the leader of the Organisation Congress and some others belonging to his party ridiculed it and disapproved of it and said that it was not so unique. I am not here to refute their views.

I would like to refer to one very important point highlighted in the President's address which had not been mentioned before. The view expressed by the President in his address that while we have adopted a democratic system his Govern-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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ment have resolved to go forward at a faster pace towards the achievement of a social order which is just and humane, would be welcomed by all the people of the country. It is just fit and proper that, instead of the politicians saying so, the President himself has affirmed this resolve. If the Government implement with earnestness and zeal the programmes enunciated by the President, which previously they had neglected, the people would welcome it all the more.

Dr. Karani Singh, an Independent member, yesterday said that it was not proper on the part of the DMK to continue to support the ruling party. He also said that if revered Anna, the great leader of our party, had been alive he would have already started opposing the Government. He suggested that we should also do so As he is an independent member I hope that he has no political motives in making this statement. It would like to clarify our stand here. In formulating its policies our party is not concerned as to who is in power. We are still holding on the same policies as we adopted earlier. When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who as leader of the Organisation Congress is now occupying the first place on the Opposition benches, was on the treasury benches and when Shri Morarji Desai was sitting next to the Prime Minister as Deputy Prime Minister, whatever policies we had then, are being followed by us even now. We have not changed our policies in the least, This has been our stand not merely in Parliament. In fact during the period 1957 to 1967 when we were sitting in Opposition benches in Tamil Nadu Assembly under the eminent leadership of learned Anna, when the respected leader Shri Kamraj was the Chief Minister and later when Shri Bhaktavatsalam was the Chief Minister, the DMK Party had evolved certain policies and principles in the matter of opposing or supporting the Government. We are following the same policy now in relation to the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

I would particulary mention here that DMK is a party which has got firm faith in democracy and it strongly believes that it is only through democracy that the country can have a bright future. In order to strengthen the democratic set-up further, the DMK has not hesitated to alter its avowed objective. As all of you are aware, the DMK party had once waged a struggle for the succession of a part of the country on the plea that Dravidstan belonged to Dravidians. When the Chinese aggression took place and when their army attacked India and our freedom was in danger, we strongly felt that if we then persisted with our demand, the whole country would fall a prey to the aggressor. We wanted to defend the country; we wanted to protect at all costs the Independence of our country, we wanted to work in the interest of the people. At that time the DMK announced that it had dropped the demand of secession unconditionally. We then modified our approach as we were eager to foster democracy in our country. On the same basis though there may be some lapses on the part of those who run the Government now, we wish that the Central Government shou'd not become another Uttar Pradesh; nor do we want the type of the instabilty that prevailed in Bihar, when the inability of the parties to choose the Chief Minister led to the imposition of President's rule. We are extending our support to the Government only to the extent to which it is necessary to avoid similiar confusion at the all India level, and uncertainly at the Centre. We are not extending our support to the Government just because Shrimati Indira Gandhi happens to be the Prime Minister or because of certain other members of the ruling party. Nor does it mean that we agree with all their policies and programmes.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair.*]

Our leader Anna who was our guiding star, had laid down for us certain guidelines which I would like to explain here. We may disagree with the judgement of the Court, we may not find them agreeable ; but the DMK believes that we should have respect for and faith in the Judiciary. This is the fundamental of democracy. We should have respect and regard for Judiciary, having at the same time a right to differ and take suitable legislative measures. This is the accepted policy of the DMK. Secondly, so far as the legislature is concerned, whether

it is the ruling party or the opposition party, the procedure laid down for the conduct of the business should be respected ; and if any change is desired in the procedure, it should be effected by following the prescribed procedures. That is to say, we accept the policy of reciprocal attitude and responsible participation in and outside the legislature. Our attitude is reciprocal and responsible. We will support the ruling party when they have sound policies and we will censure them when they go wrong. Whenever there are lapses on the part of the executive we will not hesitate to point them out. That means there should be a constant review of the activities of Government and reasonable criticism of the executive. In order to safeguard democracy in our country we have accepted these principles. We are not desirous of toppling the Government just for the sake of toppling when we are not sure of an alternative.

16 hrs.

The Swatantra Party leader Prof. Ranga said in his speech that this was the Gandhi Centenrary Year the significance of which we all recognise. But, I doubt if either the ruling Congress or the Organisation Congrgss which are celebrating the Gandhi Centenary year, is exercising its influence over the States under their control to implement the policy of Prohibition for which Mahatma Gandhi fought as vigorously as he did for the freedom of the country and for the principle of non-violence. In Andhra Pradesh the ruling Congress Party is in power ; in Mysore the Organisation Congress, over waich Shri Kamraj has great influence, is in power. Neither of these States fully subscribe to the policy of total prohibition. Shri Morarji Desai, former Deputy Prime Minister, can escape this charge by saying that in Gujarat they are enforcing prohibition. It is not merely the programme of a particular political party but it is enshrined in the Constitution as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Prohibition is in force in Tamil Nadu since 1937. First, the Congress Party introduced it ; the DMK Party continues to enforce it. As the DMK was an Opposition Party to Congress in Tamil Nadu, there was a misgiving in certain quarters about the attitude of this party to the policy of prohibition enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. While the DMK after coming into power has been implementing it vigorously, the neighbouring States have relaxed ironically when the Gandhi Centenary year is being celebrated.

The loss of revenue on account of prohibition in Tamil Nadu is of the order of Rs 20 to 25 crores. It is shameful that the Central Government have not offered to meet even a small part of this loss. Rajaji implemented it; Shri Kamaraj followed it; Revered Anna continued it. It is above party politics. It is not merely Mahatma Gandhi's tenet. This was preached by the Poet-Saint of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvalluver, 2000 years ago. Vadalur Valler advocated it 150 years ago. The Central Government have not come forward to stand by the state Government of Tamil Nadu in the enforcement of this policy. Andhra Pradesh is relaxing ; Mysore is relaxing ; I charge both these neighbouring states, where one or the other Congress is in power for inducing the people of Tamil Nadu to take to the evil habit of drinking.

16 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai, former Deputy Prime Minister, once offered to help the State Government which decided to introduce prohibition for the first time. But he did not offer any help to those States where prohibition was already in force. He said that if there was any Government which came anew to introduce prohibition he would extent the help. He made a mockery of the policy of prohibition. The present Prime Minister, who is also the Finance Minister, should implement not only Nehru's policies but also Mahatma Gandhi's policy at all India level. Mahatma Gandhi was a national leader of no less importance. Those who want to protect and preserve the Constitution and implement the Directive Principles of State Policy should compensate the State Governments, which enforce prohibition, to the extent of 25% or 30% at least if not 50% of the loss incurred by them on account of prohibition.

Now, Sir, I come to this. Whenever one utters the words "All India" or "All are Indians", a wrong impression is gathered that all the Indians know Hindi. All do not and cannot know Hindi. About the suggestion, I would say even if I speak in English, then also all will not be able to follow and therefore I am speaking in Tamil. While I am speaking in Tamil, those who

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know English or Hindi would put on the headphones to hear the simultaneous interpretation and go through the botheration of switching to English or Hindi channel. This is an occasion when they would realise the difficulties which the hon'ble Members not knowing Hindi face.

All people do not know Hindi and even among the Hindi-speaking people, many cannot follow the type of Hindi spoken here. I can substantiate this statement with statistics. Those people in the northern States who have been mentioned as Hindi-speaking in the last Census Report do not in fact know real Hindi. In some parts of Uttar Pradesh "Paharl" is spoken ; in Bihar "Bhojpuri" is spoken ; in another part of U.P., "Jhat" is spoken. In Haryana, Punjabi is spoken. In Delhi Urdu is spoken.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Haryana, they speak Haryanvi. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K ANBAZHAGAN : Whether it is Haryanvi or Panjabi, it cannot be differentiated by me. What I can explain to you is that these dialects are termed as different languages according to language science. You take them all into Hindi group and you tell us that so many crores of people are speaking Hindi. But it is not a fact; according to linguistic science these are different languags. If you can say that all these distinct languages come to be known as 'Hindi', then we can also say that Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Melayalam are Dravidian. Why I have raised the language issue is to point out that the people who call themselves to be Hindi-knowing cannot understand the Hindi other than the Dialect spoken in their areas and they are suffering. In these circumstances can you say that all the Indians know the same Hindi when the language spoken in the eastern part of U. P. is different from that spoken in the western U.P., and when the language spoken in U.P. is different from that spoken in Bihar, and when the languages spoken in Haryana and Punjab are different. With all these variations in the language spoken in the northern region, how can you say that all the Indians know Hindi ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : Will it not be better if the hon. Member speaks in a language which is understood by all here ?

SHRI K ANBAZHAGAN : Now the simultaneous interpretation is there. I can also inform the House that I have been all along a Tamil speaker and a Tamil Professor in my life. If I have to speak in English I cannot express in full and all my feelings; I can express only words. I also expect Shri Hanumanthaiya to speak in Kannada.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We love Tamil.

SHRI K ANBAZHAGAN : When I say that all the Indians do not know Hindi, it does not mean that I have any hatred for Hindi. When non-Hindi people are told that Hindi is going to be the official language of the country they begin to feel that a foreign language is going to rule over them. Bharatiya Jan Sangh leader Shri Vajpayee said that he is for Hindi because English is foreign. Just as English is said to be a foreign language, Hindi is a foreign language for me. Andhra people are Indians, but Hindi is foreign to them. Kannada speaking people are Indians, but Hindi is foreign to them. I would stress that though politically speaking they are all Indians, Hindi is foreign to them. Hindi can not become my mother tongue; it cannot become a part and parcel of me. On the other hand if there is to be a second language for me, because of its usefulness it could be only English. For Hanumanthaiya, who was once the Chief Minister of Mysore, if there had been a second language for him, it could have been only English and not Hindi. In the same way, for a person coming from Punjab, or U. P. apart from his mother tongue if there has to be another language, much useful to him, it could only be English.

I would like to emphasise here that when you approach the question of official language for the whole country, you should not put forward the case on the basis of "majority language". When you say "majority language", we the minorities would always oppose. We would not accept Hindi as the official language. For instance, take the Chandigarh issue. Haryana is not willing to part with Chandigarh and Panjab is not willing to let Fazilka go to Haryana. Is the language question less important than issues like Chandigarh ?

Do you consider language issue based on the right of the people smaller than Chandigarh, than Fazilka, than any border dispute or any other river water dispute? It is something more than that; it is something fundamental. There is no other fundamental right which is more sacred than the right of the people to protect their own language and to choose a useful official language.

On this basis I would say that for the people in the South Hindi could be only a regional language. There is nothing to prevent those desirous of learning Hindi also along with other languages which they want to learn, but even those people cannot be compelled to learn Hindi.

Against the assurance given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Government of Indira Gandhi has been vigorously engaged in the task of propagating and imposing Hindi. The staunch supporters of Hindi like Shri Seth Govind Das may not realise this. He may complain that Hindi has not been introduced in all the offices. I would assert that it will never come in all the offices. Not only during his life-time but even in the lifetime of his grand-son, for another 50 years Hindi will not come to be used. But, only in regions where the mother-tongue is not developed another language can get in. So long as the regional lauguages have not completed the process of development any other language might have spread. At one time it was said that English was spreading but even than it could spread among 2% or less of the people only in 150 years or more. The reason for spreading of English was that the mother-tongue in the regions had not developed as it is today. When the regional languages did not grow, where not effectively used, that was the time when English was introduced and it spread. But even if English becomes a secondary language in importance when compared with the regional language...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I say that he is devoting more time to the question of language which I thought was dead now.

SHRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : It is not dead. It is a life and death problem for us. The Central Government servants in the South are being compelled to learn Hindi. They are being asked to study Hindi. This is resented by the Government employees; it is against the assurance given by Jawaharlal Nehru. There is no greater democrat than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I would like to quote here the assurance given by Nehru and charge that that assurance has not been fulfilled till today. "So long as the non-Hindi speaking people do not want Hindi, English will continue"—that is his assurance. The ruling party has misinterpreted it to mean that so long as the non-Hindi speaking States do not want Hindi, English would continue. The Centre-State relations is a different issue, on which I have several arguments to advance; I will come to it later; It is not merely to facilitate the relations between the Centre and the States. It is not only to facilitate the relations between the Centre and the States that Nehru gave this assurance. I will now read the assurance given by him. I quote :

> "I would have it so not mainly because of the existing facilities, but because I do not wish the people of the non-Hindi areas to feel that certain doors of advance are closed to them, being forced to correspond in the Hindi language."

Then he goes on to say :

"They can correspond in English. I would have English as an alternate language as long as the people require it"—I repeat the words "as long as the people require it"—it and is not the State Government that is mentioned—and the decision for that I would leave not to the Hindi knowing people, but to the non-Hindi speaking people."

So this is not left to Acharya Kripalani. The decision is not left to Seth Govind Das. This is not left to the people coming from Hindi region. Let not Hindi speaking people harp on it again and again. Let not the Hindi-speaking people repeat frequently the constitutional provisions in this regard. For giving up prohibition, the Constitution did not come in the way. They have not been able to guarantee to the people the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. We are revising our constitution and our basic principles from time to time. In the

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same way, the people have gone far away from the thinking that Hindi should be the sub-official language of India. In view of this, the constitutional provision in this regard should be amended, as we amend the Constituton for various other purposes.

Along with the Official Languages Amendment Bill there was a Resolution moved in this House by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani who is now in the Organisation Congress in the Opposition. Forgetting all the while that certain concessions were being given to Hindi-speaking people, she introduced by that Resolution that for the U. P. S. C. Examinations the candidates could answer all the answer papers in Hindi and they need not necessarily know English. There was no necessity of knowing English to attempt the Central Service Examinations. Knowledge of Hindi alone would suffice. That was the basis of that Resolution. At that time, Shri Sanjiva Reddy was the Speaker of the House. On behalf of the D. M. K. Party, I asked Mr. Chavan, the Home Minister whether it was not unjust, partisan and discriminatory. Mr. Chavan said that there was some discrimination, there was partisanship and he added that after some time the position could be reviewed. We did not want to be a party to such a discriminatory resolution and we staged a walk-out to register our protest; some other Party mambers also walked out. Mr. Chavan has not yet found time to review the situation. Nobody has given serious thought or understood the problem of official language. The ruling party has its own worries and they have no time to spare to attend to this most important question.

The former President of the All India Congress Committee, Shri Kamaraj, who now is in the Organisation Congress in Opposition thought of himself as the corner stone in the shaping of language policy in the Congress. I will inform the House what Shri Kamaraj is now telling the people in Tamil Nadu that whether the D. M. K. Party, which is opposed to having Hindi as the official language of the country, prepared to launch a struggle against Indira Gandhi Government on this issue? I am happy that he is raising this issue at least now. At long last he has become manly and is showing his mettle. Earlier he was of the view that if Hindi became the official language of the country it was a problem for the educated and enlightened people only and not for the uneducated people of the land. The same Kamaraj has posed this question as to test D. M. K's preparedness for fighting the Indira Gandhi Government on this issue.

We are prepared to fight. But I feel that Shri Kamaraj and his ilk in the Organisation Congress are perhaps not aware of the struggle which we had waged in this regard. After the Official Languages Amendment Bill was passed here, the learned Anna, the then Chief Minister, convened a special session of the Tamil Nadu Assembly and moved a Resolution in this matter. This Resolution set out that in a multilingual country having diverse cultures Hindi alone cannot become the most dominant language at the cost of other languages and that the official Languages Amendment Act has done injustice to non-Hindi speaking people. This Resolution was passed unanimously disapproving the Official Languages Amendment Act. The Resolution did not stop here.

In the name of three-language formula Hindi was sought to be imposed and made the official language of the nation. In almost all the schools in Tamil Nadu we have stopped teaching of Hindi to students. In the name of unity of the country, the D. M. K. Government would not accept the imposition of Hindi and would not permit Hindi becoming the official language of the country. Similarly, in N. C. C. there were many Command Words in Hindi. The Tamil Nadu students, Kannada students, students from Mr. Poonacha's area and also from Mr. Sanjiva Reddy's area agitfated against the use of Hindi command words. Immediately, our great leader Anna said that unless Hindi command words were given up and the use of English command words was allowed, the N.C.C. would be discontinued in Tamil Nadu.

The Resolution, to which I made a reference earlier on, was unanimously passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly to register our protest against the official Languages Amendment Act. It could be called even as a constitutional deadlock.

It is against the express provisions of the Constitution. That is why we have said that we would not teach Hindi in schools and we would not allow Hindi command words in N. C. C. The Central Ministers, after holding prolonged discussions with the D. M. K. Ministers for a period of one year, decided to permit the use of English command words in N. C. C. This is really an achievement for the D.M.K. Party in power in Tamil Nadu. If Shri Kamaraj had come back to power in 1967, this would not have been possible to achieve. He would not have understood the gravity of the situation at all. The same Kamaraj is now asking whether we are prepared to launch a struggle against the Central Government.

We have tabled Amendments on these lines to the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. The important amendments are :

"But regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to find a final and just solution to the official language problem".

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the demand for removal of the Chapter in the Constitution giving official status to Hindi and for suitable amendments to the Constitution in order to remove the present discrimination against and the additional burden on the non-Hindi speaking people, especially in the South".

If Dr. Ram Subhag Singh or Shri Morarji Desai, out of their regard for Shri Kamaraj, is prepared to support these two amendments, then I am also prepared to extend my support to the Organisation Congress.

We have no policy difference with the organisation Congress. If what Shri Kamaraj says now about the language issue becomes the policy of the Organisation Congress, we will stop our support to Indira Gandhi Government—though we genuinely feel that the Government at the Centre should not be toppled—and extend it to the Organisation Congress. Even if it may mean that the Government is toppled and the counrty may be in chaos, at least the language question may be solved.

On the contrary, the employees of the Central Government in Tamil Nadu have been compelled to learn Hindi during office hours and their absence from Hindi classes will be deemed as absence from duty according to a G.O. issued recently. This is the latest circular from here. If the Central Government tries to impose Hindi under the impression that the people have forgotten this grave problem, it might even pose a threat to Indira Gandhi Government. Whoever be in power in the Central Government, unless they give up the attitude of Hindi imperialism and start functioning in a democratic spirit which we have accepted as a basis of our functioning the democratic way of life—we will not extend our support to anyone. Our attitude is reciprocal. If we cooperate, support or oppose, it is all done on the basis of certain principles. At the time of passing of Official Languages Amendment Act, Shri Kamaraj was the President of the original Congress and there were three Members from Madras with him. None of them opposed the Bill then. I hope, now at least Shri Kamaraj and his organisation Congress will extend their support to the two Amendments which we have tabled on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

I chose to speak in Tamil so that all the Members may appreciate our sentiments regarding language issue.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करते हुए सरकार को चेतावनी और सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद की स्थापना की जो परिकल्पना है, जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, उसकी स्थापना में जितना भी विलम्ब होगा उतना ही हम गरीबों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर सकेंगे । आप जानते है कि आज हर देशवासी जो कि मत देने का अधिकार रखता है, उसे इस बात का ज्ञान है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का निर्माण हमारे द्वारा होता है । जब वह देखता है कि उसकी रोटी और दूसरी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होता है तो उसके अन्दर एक असंतोष की भावना उत्पन्न होती है । आप जानते हैं कि इस

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

असंतोष के विभिन्न रूप होते हैं। यह असंतोष हिंसात्मक रूप भी धारण करता है। आज आप देखते हैं कि देश में चारों ओर एक हिंसात्मक वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है जिसको हम उपद्रवकारी तत्व के नाम से कोसते हैं। उसके पीछे यही भावना निहित होती है। इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में हमने जो एक घोषणा की है उसकी पूर्ति में हम अपनी पूरी ताकत लगायें ताकि गरीबों की समस्यायें हल हों। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर आपने झोपड़ी में रोशनी नहीं की, झोपड़ी में रहने वालों के पेट खाली रहे तो आप याद रखिए कि उनके असंतोस के रहते न यह सरकार जीवित रह सकती है और न विधान ही जीवित रह सकता है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जो भी विधान होता है या जो भी संविधान बनता है वह देश के सभी देशवासियों, गरीबों और अमीरों के लिए समान होता है। हमारे यहां अगर एक भी व्यक्ति भूखा रहता है, उसको कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है या उसके निवास का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे विधान में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए जिससे कि हर देशवासी के खाने, पहनने और आवास का प्रबन्ध हो सके। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ उस विधान को बदलना चाहिए ताकि देश में समाजवाद की कल्पना और समाजवाद की व्यवस्था स्थापित हो सके।

एक चीज में और कह देना चाहता हूं। यहां पर हमारे दोस्तों ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो तरीका और रवैया अख्तियार किया, मुझे जो के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनमें कुछ भाषण व्यक्तिगत आधार पर हुए हैं। कल यहां डा० साहब ने भाषण दिया। मैं डाक्टर साहब का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ, मगर जब मैं देखता हूं कि वह अपने भाषण में व्यक्तिगत आधार पर उतर आते हैं तब मुझे बहुत कष्टहोता है दुःख होता है। डाक्टर साहब ने अपने विश्वास का आह्वान किया है और कहा है कि प्राईम मिनिस्टर जिस पर दस्तखत करती हैं उस पर उन्हें भरोसा नहीं है। डाक्टर साहब ने मांग की कि राजस्थान और हरियाणा में जो गोली चली उस के लिए एक एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बिठलाया जाय। जब डाक्टर साहब रेल मंत्री थे तब उन के समय में कितने ही एक्सीडेंट हुए, कितने ही यात्री बेचारे मौत के घाट उतर गये, लेकिन कभी उनकी आंख में आंसू नहीं आया। उस समय कभी उन्होंने जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी की बात नहीं कही।

डा० रामसुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : हर एक की एन्क्वायरी की गई।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जब वह मंत्री थे तब यह सरकार अच्छी थी और बार बार उस को उन का समर्थन मिला, लेकिन आज जब डाक्टर साहब सरकार से बाहर चले गये हैं तब वह बुरी हो गई, वह निकम्मी होगई। केवल इस लिये कि आज डाक्टर साहब उस में नहीं हैं।

16.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*.]

मेरा खयाल है कि अब भी डाक्टर साहब की आंखों में आंसू भरे हुए है, अभी भी उन को लालच है कि गद्दी पर शायद उनको आना हो

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : तुम्हारे स्टेन्डर्ड के आदमी को कुत्ता नहीं पूछेगा तुम्हें जानती है सारी दुनिया।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : डाक्टर साहब को हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। डाक्टर साहब अंग्रेजी के विद्वान हैं, अंग्रेजी के डाक्टर हैं, एक दिन वह बोले कि आई शेल नाट अलाऊ कटाम्रो माई गर्दन। मगर कल मैंने देखा कि वह बड़ी अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोल रहे थे। मैंने समझा कि शायद अशोक मेहता ने उनके लिये

ड्राफ्ट बना दिया होगा और उस को उन्होंने अपने रूप में पढ़ दिया होगा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह स्टैन्डर्ड इन का है।

श्री सीता राम केसरी: यह ठीक है कि वह विद्वान डाक्टर हैं। मुझे कोई कुत्ता नहीं पूछेगा, कुत्ता तो उन्हों के पास है। हमें नहीं पूछेगा कुत्ता ...(**व्यवधान**)... डाक्टर साहब कुत्ते की तरह भूक रहे हैं, इस का उदाहरण देख लीजिए। जब डाक्टर साहब रेल मन्त्री थे तो वह रोज लोगों से कहते थे कि हम यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे सुनत आनी, समझत आनी, फैलवा में देखत आनी, होई काम मगर घबराय की बात नखै/ मगर होता कुछ नहीं था। यही है डाक्टर साहब का भरोसा। मुझे दुःख है कि वह व्यक्तिगत आधार पर सारी राजनीति को ले आये हैं।

दूसरी बात मैंने आपसे कही कि अभी हाल में डाक्टर साहब ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यू ए आर जो लोग गए हैं उनके बारे में उनसे राय ली जानी चाहिए थी। डाक्टर साहब जानते होंगे, वह विद्वान डाक्टर ठहरे, कि बहुत से लोग जो मेम्बर पालियामेंट होते हैं वह जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति होते हैं और जहां भी जाते हैं वह जानते हैं कि वहां उनकी जिम्मेदारी क्या है। आप भी बहुत जगह गये होंगे। आप जानते हैं कि आपकी जिम्मेदारी क्या है। कोई जरूरी नहीं है विरोधी के नेता से हर जगह पूछ कर कोई संसद सदस्य विदेश जाय, विरोधी दल के नेता की अनुमति से जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि उनका यह स्टेटमेंट निराधार है और संसद सदस्यों के सम्मान और उनकी प्रतिष्ठा के प्रतिकूल है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी हमारे श्री पाटिल ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक स्लोगन, एक नारा लगाना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं कहता हूं कि नारा किस ने दिया है। बम्बई से जाने के बाद जब वह गुजरात से जीत कर आए तब वहां उन्होंने नारा दिया कि **ही विल टर्न दी टेबल** : उन्होंने नारा दिया कि सरकार बदल देंगे, उन्होंने नारा दिया कि नेता बदल देंगे, उन्होंने नारा दिया कि एक नई समाज व्यवस्था लायेंगे। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? खुद उनकी गद्दी उलट गई और टेबल टर्न हो गई। कुछ और लोगों के साथ वह विरोधी दल में बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वह देश के बहुत बड़े त्यागी और तपस्वी नेता रहे हैं। मगर उन्होंने ऐसी नीति एडाप्ट की, ऐसा तरीका अख्तयार किया, ऐसा रास्ता ऐडाप्ट किया जो कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था की कल्पना को चकनाचूर करने का रास्ता था। नतीजा क्या हुआ, आप जानते हैं।

आप को पता है कि जन-तन्त्र में सर गिने जाते हैं, जन-तन्त्र में संख्या गिनी जाती है, किस की संख्या ज्यादा है यह गिना जाता है। हुआ यह कि वह बैठ गये और हाई कमान के नाम पर लिख दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री को हम ने निकाल दिया। कितने बच गए 62/284 में से 62/62 लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री को संगठन से निकाल दिया। आज तक बहुमत के सामने हमेशा अल्पमत ने सर झुकाया है, मगर डाक्टर साहब ने यह नहीं देखा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इतनी समझ होनी चाहिए कि वर्किंग कमेटी ने निकाला था। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कितनी ही दौड़ती रहीं, लेकिन उनके साथ सात मेम्बर गये और इधर 11 रहे।

श्री सीता राम केसरी: डाक्टर साहब हमेशा गिन कर आते रहे बहुमत के साथ, इस बार गच्चका खा गये। हुआ क्या कि देखा कि हम निकाल रहे हैं और बहुमत हमारे साथ हो जायगा। मगर वह अल्पमत में रह गये। कभी भी डाक्टर साहब नहीं जाते, वे हमारी कैबिनेट में ही रहने, गिनती में गच्चका खा गये...(**व्यवधान**

[श्री सीता राम केसरी]

मैं आप से कह रहा था कि देश में आज जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है बंगलोर के बाद वह बड़ी दुःखद चीज हैं। मैं समझता था कि जन तन्त्र के आधार पर गिनती से जो फैसला होगा उस के बाद वह अच्छा रास्ता अख्त्यार करेंगे। मगर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। हर जगह हमारी कांग्रेस, हमारी संस्था और हमारी सरकार के नेता पर व्यक्तिगत आधार पर उन्होंने आक्रमण किया।

आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि डाक्टर साहब ने कहा था कि :

"The Prime Minister will meet her Waterloo in Bihar."

What happened in Bihar ? Doctor Sahib met his Waterloo in Bihar, not the Prime Minister, यह तो हालत है। मैं आपसे कहूं कि इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा हो जो मर्यादा का हो, इज्जत का हो, सम्मान का हो। ऐसा माहोल पैदा न हो कि दिन पर दिन विटरनेस पैदा हो। जितना सिंडिकेट के लोग क्रोध में बोलेंगे, डाक्टर साहब बोलेंगे, श्री पाटिल बोलेंगे, उतना ही लोग समझेंगे कि चूंकि यह लोग सत्ता से बाहर हैं इसलिये इस तरह से बोलते हैं। आज सारे मुल्क पर इस बात का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातों को रोकना चाहिये।

आज जो सामाजिक समस्या है वह शिक्षित वर्ग की है। हमारे यहाँ तकरीबन पन्द्रह लाख शिक्षित बेकार हैं। उनके लिये सरकार को अविलम्ब इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये जिससे बेकारी दूर हो जाय। दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होना चाहिये, औद्योगीकरण होना चाहिये। मुल्क के बहुत से लोगों के पास धन बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। आप उन लोगों को ऐसा इन्सेन्टिव दीजिये जिससे वह धन बाहर आये, मुल्क में दिन प्रति दिन इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन बढ़े, औद्योगीकरण हो, उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ें ताकि जो बेकारी की समस्या है, जो किसानों का मसला है, उसका समाधान हो और बेकारी होने के कारण चारों तरफ जो हिंसा का माहौल हो रहा है उसका अन्त हो। यदि आप बेकारी की समस्या को हल नही करेंगे तो हिंसा का वातावरण आप देख रहे हैं उसमें कमी नहीं आयेगी। यह जरूरी है कि आप इस तरह का रास्ता अख्त्यार करें जिससे औद्योगीकरण हो क्योंकि उससे फायदा यह होगा कि जो शिक्षित बेकार हैं वह नौकरी पायेंगे। तब आपके सामने यह समस्या नहीं रहेगी।

आज सैकड़ों बातें कही जाती हैं विदेशों के सम्बन्ध में कि बहुत से देशों से हमारी दोस्ती नहीं रही। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह बात गलत है। अभी मैं कैरो गया था। मैंने देखा कि इजिप्ट के लोगों में हमारे देश के प्रति भ्रातृत्व की भावना है, सद्भावना है, दोस्ती है, ऐसा फ्रेंडली रिलेशन है जो पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे साथ है। मैं इजिप्ट में कैरो गया, एलैग्जैन्ड्रिया गया। ज्यादातर जगहों में देखा, आम लोगों से बातें कीं। मैंने देखा कि उन लोगों में हमारे देश के प्रति एक प्रेमपूर्ण भावना है, अच्छा विचार है। वह समझते हैं कि जो हमारे देश का नेतृत्व है, उसके आधार पर हमारा देश डिमाक्रेसी में आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारे साथ जो उनका सद्भावपूर्ण बरताव होना चाहिए वह है।

आप ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे होने चाहिए। मैं भी इसका समर्थक हूँ। अगर कोई भी मुल्क अपने इर्द गिर्द लड़ाई लड़ता है तो हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। अगर मुल्क को तरक्की करना है, आर्थिक अवस्था को मजबूत करना है, बुलन्द करना है तो आस पास के देशों से हम को सद्भावना रखनी होगी, दोस्ती रखनी होगी।

मेरे विचार से अगर चीन के साथ भी समझौता हो सके तो करना चाहिये, पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता हो सके तो करना चाहिये। यदि आप दो पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों को अपना विरोधी बना कर रखेंगे तो मेरा नहीं ख्याल कि दुनिया का कोई भी बड़ा देश इसको पसन्द कर सकता है, रूस या अमरीका भी इसको पसन्द कर सकता है। भारत का जो रूप प्रकट हो रहा है, भारत जो विशाल रूप धारण कर रहा है, जिस तरह से यहां प्रजातंत्र बढ़ रहा है, भारत की जिस तरह से ताकत बढ़ रही है, कोई भी इसको देखने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, कोई भी इसको उस अवस्था में अच्छी दृष्टि से नहीं देखेगा। इस वास्ते इनको जो हमारे विरोधी राष्ट्र हैं उनसे भी दोस्ती बना कर रखनी होगी। यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी वार्षिक उन्नति होगी, हमारी ताकत बढ़ेगी और हम मजबूत होंगे।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे सीमा प्रदेश हैं उनकी सीमाओं पर भी हम को सतर्क रहना होगा। जैसे नागालैंड है, जैसे असम है, या दूसरे सीमायी राज्य हैं, वहां पर हमें खास ध्यान देना होगा। नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान आदि जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं उनके साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सद्भावनापूर्ण होने चाहियें, भ्रातृत्वपूर्ण होने चाहियें, उनके साथ हमें सुन्दर सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहियें। ऐसा करना देश का विकास करने के लिए, देश की तरक्की करने के लिए, आन्तरिक मसलों को हल करने के लिए, बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए, भूख का नाश करने के लिए, अज्ञानता को दूर करने के लिए, जरूरी है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि देश बीच के रास्ते से चले। देश किसी भी व्यवस्था में आसपास के राष्ट्रों को, नजदीक के राष्ट्रों को दुश्मन बना कर न रखें। यदि दुश्मन बना कर हमने उनको रखा, तो इससे हमारा अहित होगा। अमरीका भी हमारा दोस्त है और रूस भी हमारा दोस्त है। जब हम ऊँचे उठ जायेंगे तो उनके हृदय में भी हो सकता है कि घबराहट पैदा हो। दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डैमोक्रेसी एशिया के इस भाग में एमर्ज कर रही है, प्रकट हो रही है। लोकतंत्र और लौहशाही पर आधारित यह सरकार जब मुखर होगी, जब यह देश ताकतवर होगा तो अमरीका भी इससे घबरायेगा, रूस भी घबरायेगा, चीन भी घबरायेगा और पाकिस्तान भी घबरायेगा। अमरीका की कोशिश तो यह रहेगी कि हम चीन से भी लड़ते रहें और पाकिस्तान से भी लड़ते रहें। यदि ऐसा होता है तो हमारी तरक्की रुक जाएगी। यदि हम युद्ध में या उसकी तैयारी में लगे रहे तो देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी, देश का विकास रुक जाएगा, मुल्क नहीं बन पाएगा। मुल्क को बनाना है तो हम को झूठी प्रतिष्ठा को त्यागना होगा, प्रतिष्ठा की कुर्बानी भी उसके लिए कभी कभी करनी पड़ती है और गुस्से को भी पीना पड़ता है। जब तक गुस्से को नहीं पिया जायेगा मुल्क नहीं बन सकता है। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा न करें, हम अपनी सार्वभौमिकता की रक्षा न करें। सीमाओं की तथा अपनी सार्वभौमिकता की हम को रक्षा करनी होगी।

यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि चन्द वर्षों में या चन्द महीनों के बाद हम बाहर से अन्न का आयात बन्द कर देंगे। यह एक प्रसन्नता की बात है। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने यहां इतना अन्न पैदा करें, इतने वस्त्र पैदा करें, इतना ज्यूट पैदा करें, इतनी दूसरी वस्तुयें पैदा करें कि इनको विदेशों में भेज कर हमको विदेशी मुद्रा, फारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिल सके। देश की आर्थिक बुनियाद को ऊँचा करने के

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

लिए, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the charming interlude furnished by the mellifluous Tamil eloquence of my friend, the leader of the DMK, and I am glad he has spoken in his own language. But I would like to add that I am waiting for the day when provision for simultaneous translation in all the languages in the Schedule to the Constitution would be here so that we can all speak in our own languages, because otherwise, as Mr Anbazhagan has said, we cannot fully express ourselves. However well or badly we know English, it is not a language which we learnt at our mother's knee, and it is important that in Parliament facilities for speaking in our own languages are provided.

I have heard the roar of the heavy artillery trained on Government by the Syndicate-Swatantra Sangh combine, and you know that my party and I stand in a position which is poles apart from that which is held by that combine. But I am afraid as far as this Address is concerned, I find little to enthuse over it. There is a certain element of studied buoyancy, some talk of a new sense of direction and purpose as well as realisable goals, but it strikes me as somewhat phoney and futile. I say it because the President concludes with a reference to "great expectations" among our people. But it is exactly these expectations we find little evidence of genuine fulfilment in the Address. I do not mind Government determining to build "brick by brick"—to use the President's words—a society which is democratic and socialist. I know the task is long and hard—again the President's words—but a snail's pace movement in this quick changing age is not the right thing.

I recall that Subhas Chandra Bose, as Congress President, appointed a national planning committee and he said, our country could have a forced march; otherwise, we cannot get to grips with the world's problems. I remember how Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, particularly towards the end of his life, that we have to hurry. But in the Address, there is no suggestion of this sense of hurry, which the country wants this Government to implement. This Government has got the support from large sections of our people because our people have got an idea that this Government will go ahead fast enough to satisfy their expectations. And, it is about that that I do not find very much to enthuse over in the Address.

My friend, Mr. Ranga said, there is no mention in the Address of the Gandhi Centenary, which was perhaps the biggest event from the Indian point of view in the last year. There is a very valid reason for it—a sense of shame. Even the provision of drinking water for our villages, which at one time before the Gandhi Centenary celebrations it was projected would at least be made this year, has not been made yet and possibly out of a sense of shame, the President did not refer to the Gandhi name.

The Address also bristles with many statements. One of them is "perceptible increase in the standards of living", but it is not true. Only on the 25th February, *i.e.* yesterday, Unstarred Question No 401 elicited the reply that *per capita* national income in 1966-67 was Rs. 302.4; in 1967-68 it was Rs. 321.3 but in 1968-69 it came down to Rs. 319.3. So, this is not the right sort of thing to say in the President's Address. In the Rajya Sabha on the 21st July last year, a question elicited the answer that the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1968, the year of the so-called green revolution, was Rs. 1966-57 kg. or 3.7 per cent less than that in 1965, when this availability was 173 kgs, cotton cloth, edible oils and the sugar consumption fell by 11 per cent and so many other figures were given at the same time. On the other hand, conspicious consumption of such things as motor cars, air conditioners, refrigerators, confectionary and art silk fabrics has increased a great deal. That is not an evidence of increase in living standards as far as the people are concerned.

I find again at another place a reference, which I am constrained to call sanctimonious, to manifestations of violence.

I am glad that the shame of Ahmedabad and the communal riots which took place was just referred to in that paragraph. But there is no indication of an attack of those nefarious communal reactionary chauvinists who with their slogans like "Indianisation" of non-Hindus in India are pursuing a dirty and dastardly policy of provocation for communal riots. I say this in spite of my friend, Shri Vajpayee, who with his spell-binding oratory has tried to give an interpretation of Indianisation to make it acceptable to everybody. Indeed, I have no sincerometer to measure his sincerity in regard to his conception of whatever he says. I judge people by results and I judge the Jansangh, and also their friends of the Swatantra Party combine, by what they are doing from place to place. And Ahmedabad continues to be a shining example of the squalor and disgrace to which we are reducing our country, whatever might be the high-sounding shibboleths which can be explained away in an oratorial fashion on the floor of Parliament. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : But why bring in the Swatantra Party ? We have openly repudiated that statement.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I have absolute conviction, whether you agree or not, that the anger of our people has got to be concentrated against whatever goes against the humanity of this country and the unity and integrity of its people. But, as far as the President's Address is concerned, it reserves its anger not for the communal chauvinists but for certain extremist political groups. The stress is political rather than communal. I am quoting his words :

> "While we are anxious to remove genuine causes of social discontent, violent activities have to be dealt with firmly."

It is true that violent activities have to be dealt with firmly. But you put the cart before the horse. Dr. Chandrasekhar, one of the Ministers of Government, made an under-statement when he said something which was largely true. He said that 60 million of our people are hungry when they try to get some sleep overnight. I have got here a question which was answered in this House only on the 23rd February, Unstarred Question No. 5, according to which 14,000 children go blind every year in the southern and eastern regions on India on account of deficiency of Vitamin A in nutrition. This country is still an area of darkness and yet the government has the gumption to inveigh against the poor because of violence on the part of our supremely patient people. This is just putting the cart before the horse.

I now turn to the question of the Supreme Court striking down the Bank Nationalisation Act which, to my mind, is not something quite unexpected as far as the government is concerned. Yet, Government responded to it with a half-hearted Ordinance. In spite of today's faster changing political atmosphere, government is inhibited from taking any action against the vested interests. The money-changers, far from being lashed out of the temple, threaten to be brought in again. The Supreme Court majority, perhaps without intending it, had on a common sense reading of its judgement, provided government with an opportunity to acquire for the nation the rest of the banking undertakings in the country, including the foreign ones, but the opportunity has been carefully thrown away. By doing only the minimum repair essential for re-floating the boat of nationalisation, government has acted as, what the Americans call, the strict "constructoinist", in regard to the Constitution.

I do not know, perhaps in terms of temporary political arithmetic, in which the Prime Minister seems to be so proficient, government has discovered some advantage in whatever proceeding which the government is now taking,—perhaps governments idea is to keep many options open on many different sides ; I will not expand upon it—but if that is so, it bodes ill for the country, and if there is betrayal of the peoples' widely roused expectations, it will not be forgiven.

Meanwhile, thanks to the Supreme Court, some private sharks will be reacher and immediately so by at least an extra Rs. 25 crores, for which the budget will have to provide.

What is worse, this money will not go to the individual shareholders but to the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

companies; that is to say, to the directors of the erstwhile undertakings who will get this bonanza of Supreme Court given funds and do what is delicately called "other business" for which the Supreme Court has opened the gate wide for them.

In the meantime the country's needs cry out. I come from Calcutta, with its city and the enovirons, which is India's great asset almost dying today. They need national assistance but no, monies with Delhi would not be available for that sort of purpose. It will rather go to the sharks of big finance.

This is not merely in order to pinpoint the Government's defaults that I say this but a supremely national problem has been put on the agenda of the day by the action of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution not only in this country but particularly in the USA, which in regard to written federal constitutions of our type is so often quoted, has often been quite a hurdle in the way of action for economic development, particularly economic development which is based on the people's will.

In the United States of America, for example, from 1890 to 1936 the Supreme Cout pitted its own prejudices against all legislative attempts to regulate the excesses of Industrialism. Our Supreme Court, with all respect to it, is emasculating whatever looks like far-reaching socio-economic legislation.

I recall how President Roosevelt had said in regard to the Supreme Court's striking down absolutely necessary legislative measures. He had said at that point of time :—

> "We have reached the point as a nation where we must take action save the Constitution from the Court and the Court from itself: We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme Court to the Constitution itself. We want a Supreme Court which will do justice under the Constitution, not over it."

In regard to what the Constitution says it is not merely the judicial pundits who will give their interpretation, Those who have a great deal more to do with the real implementation of the constitutional provisions, which means Parliament, must have a say in regard to it. I recall Jawahar Lal Nehru having said at one time :—

> "No Supreme Court, no judiciary, can stand in judgment over the sovereign will of Parliament representing the will of the entire community. It can pull up that sovereign will if it goes wrong but in the ultimate analysis where the future of the community is concerned, no judiciary can come in the way. Ultimately, the fact remains that the Legislature must be supreme and must not be interfered with by the courts of law in such measures as social reform."

The latest decision of our Supreme Court necessarily leads to the conclusion that in effect Parliament has no power even to abridge property rights in the interest of the people. The country is now confronted with a dilemma. Legislation scrapping the power of property is liable to be struck down because property right is a fundamental right. On the other hand, there can be no amendment by Parliament of the fundamental rights so long as the six to five majority decision of the Supreme Court in the Golak Nath case stands. This dilemma has got to be settled and it cannot wait upon some future contingency when the Supreme Court does or does not change its decision. Something has got to be done.

There is a tendency on the part of lawyers to be on the side of stability and static conditions. The late Oliver Wendell Holmes, Supreme Court Judge, highly celebrated in American history, said that the "inarticulate major premise" of all Judges seems to be the upholding of whatever is the present economic order. When that present economic order itself is to be changed, we cannot depend upon the good wishes, the behaviour of the Judges and the country has got to interven.

I know that Government is trying to go slow, To a certain extent I can understand that the Government cannot in a huff do something which might be thought to be the people's real desire. The Government for the time being, I can understand, is trying to avoid a certain confrentation. But

the crux of the matter remains and will have to be tackled; the sooner, the better. And that is the Supreme Court view of socio-economic measures which must come. Unless that matter is decided, all talk of socialism is so much abracadabra. So, we must proceed to do some drastic overhauling of the Constitution. Exclusion of the right to property from the Chapter of Fundamental Rights is something which is being asked for from different quarters today. I would say, let us get on as soon as we can with Mr. Nath Pai's Bill even though I know it will be no solution of political problems that are being shot up to the order of the day by the Supreme Court judgments. Let us overhaul the Constitution. Let us begin the process. It is a long process of overhauling the Constitution. Let us do away with the dichotomy between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The will of the people will prevail or violence of a sort might erupt compared with which the violent happenings of today would be like a tea-party.

17 hrs.

There are so many of the constitutional problems also. The question of Statehood for Manipur, for Himachal Pradesh and for Tripura are demands which have certainly to be conceded if justice is to have its satisfaction. There is the question of Centre-State relationship which was implied so very vividly and vibrantly in the speech of the leader of the D.M.K. a little while ago. That has to be looked after. Then, there is the problem of having a Meghalaya-type of sub-State for areas like the Nepali-speaking region in West Bengal. That kind of problem will have to be tackled. Therefore, it is very necessary that we go to the whole question of overhauling the Constitution.

This brings me to the question of the princes and their privy purses and other privileges. How long, I ask Government, because the country is impatient, must this issue hang fire? What is the precise connotation of Government's placatory assurances regarding transitional arrangements? I don't understand. I heard my hon. friend Mr. S. K. Patil. Naturally, he is the paladin of the Syndicate forces. He defended the princely order. We have friends, as far as princes are concerned, personally speaking but on a matter of principle, we have to take our stand. What is it that we are thinking of? Mr. Patil talked about what Sardar Patel had done and how we should be eternally grateful to him and how we should not go back on whatever word was given by him. With all respect to Sardar Patel, I would say, it was not only to him that we should pay our tribute for the integration of States but much more should our tribute go to the struggling people of the Indian States who fought and gave their lives and by their own blood, they cemented the intergration of States. It was because of the movement of the peoples in different States and not because of the diplamatic manoeuvres at the top that the princes had to agree. Otherwise, they would not surely have agreed. Take, for instance, Travancore. They wanted to have a separate independent State. Hyderabad took an attitude which we cannot easily forget.

Let us not talk too much about the patriotism of the princes and the supreme wisdom of Sardar Patel. Let us talk more about what our people did at the point of achievement of freedom and what their expectations were. Why should this anomaly of princely privileges and similar things continue? I take it that the princes, born princes for no fault of theirs, are proud people; I take it they are self-respecting people; I take it that they should be fed up with the endless goings-on between them and the Government. Why can't they tell the people that they have had their innings for a long enough period and that now they are bowing out and would no longer cost a penny to our poor country? On the contrary, some of them would prefer hanging about in the corridors of the Prime Minister's Secretariat or at a later Stage of the Supreme Court for justice. It is a foolish proceeding that is going on. I ask the Government: How is it that Government is not fulfilling a promise given to Parliament after the A. I. C. C. resolution? I think, it is more than two years old and nothing has been done in the meantime. The Government must move at once. The privileges of the ICS must go just as the privileges of the Princes must go.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Art. 314 wherein the appointees of the Secretary of State are singled out for a very special treatment also should go.

The abolition of the privy purses is a symbolic gesture. It does not involve a lot of money but even so it is important and, therefore, it cannot be delayed. But I think even more important is the determined attack on monopoly and economic privilege which must be begun atonce. The recent concession to the Birlas over the Goa fertiliser plant will need a lot of explanation from Dr. Sen and his chief, the Prime Minister. It looks something of a sell-out because Birlas hold a mere 16% in terms of the investment and the rest is foreign capital from the United States Steel Corporation routed through an innocuous-looking subsidiary. The claim that the management will be entirely with the Birlas hardly camouflages the fact that United States private capital has entered a vital sector in a big way. Sir, it appears that the revised plan for the Mithapur fertiliser plant will be okayed soon and with 15 new fertiliser plants coming up, the big business houses—Tata Birla and all—will make up with the Government and live happily ever afterwards. It is some hope indeed. But they are forgetting one little factor, namely, the people. Perhaps this explains what my friend, Mr. Ranga, said yesterday with that crystal clarity of reactionary single-mindedness that he wanted a Government of all Parties except the Communists. Very good, Sir, let him have it as soon as ever he can. But whatever the big idea on Mr. Ranga's part, the Government is on test. The Government must remember that it has got a remarkable accretion of popular support on account of a singularly courageous breaking away from the most egregious and reactionary elements in the Congress. But it is on test because of the power of the people and it will be judged on the basis of its real work. It must not continue to be only the lesser evil to be tolerated—the lesser evil than the people represented by the Syndicate, Swatantra-Sangh axis towards which some of my friends from SSP after their confabulations at the Sonepur fair appear to be gravitating. If that happens, then it will forfeit all popular support, and I give this warning to the Government.

I shall refer only very briefly to a few aspects of our foreign policy. At page 16 of the President's Address, I find that it notes about Vietnam :

> "In Vietnam, the hostilities still continue. My Government have consistently advocated the withdrawal of all foreign forces so that the people of Vietnam are able to fashion their own destiny with out any outside interference."

Again, how judicial ! How terribly judicial ! And how insensitive to the deepest human impulses, which to-day have produced an upsurge even inside the United States of America for the denunciation of US depredation in Vietnam. Jawaharlal Nehru's heart bled for the destruction of Guernica in the days of the Spanish Civil War. But Jawaharlal's daughter has not said one memorable word about the "My Lai" barbarity, not even about the American use of bacteriological and chemical weapons in Vietnam about which you can see evidence in the *Manchester Guardian* of the old days and now the *London Guardian* which is a pro-West newspaper. Since even over Vietnam, Government prefers diplomatic discretion to any kind of moral valour, it only follows that it hesitates over the full recognition of the German Democratic Republic and almost forgets that the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea is heroically fighting for years the United States' imperialist attack, attack which is against all of us, 'Gooks' because they call us 'gooks' of one kind or the other. To them whoever is an Asian is a 'gook' and, therefore, is not entitled to human treatment. I know India need not speak overmuch particularly when her capacities are limited. But, as a country which has known and experienced imperialist subjucation, we should not be petrified by fear. There are certain categorical imperatives of our foreign policy of peace and freedom which, uufortunately, find no place in the Address.

Sir, it is a pity that Government has not utilised the Address to concretise its programme for the people. The people have welcomed their breaking away from the more rapidly reactionary elements which used to compose and bring about the de-

composition of the old congress party and to that extent it has a tremendous responsibility. If, in all honesty, the Government seeks to bring some solace and relief to our people and some hope for the country's future, it will have our support. But if the Government fails, if the Government refuses to take the necessary steps, the position will be entirely different.

The Government have a good deal of the people's sympathy today, because, we all see how the Syndicate-Swantra-Jan Sangh combine waits avidly to pounce upon power. But let the Government read the writing on the wall. Let the Government realise why it was that in the days of bank nationalisation, when Mararji Desai was pushed out of the Cabinet, the people come over enthusiastically to support Indira Gandhi. It was not merely a hallelujah for Indira Gandhi as an individual. But it was the desire of the people for something new, something which would break fresh ground which would make something which would put an end to the rot and the corruption which has percolated into every aspect of our public life. It is that expectation which remains to be fulfilled. That is the writing on the wall. Let Government read the writing on the wall so that our people really and truly can turn over a new leaf in India and its history. In the meantime the President's Address is here, by no means an inspring document, sometimes trying to be very buoyant, but it does not satisfy the people, and I do not think it would satisfy Parliament unless Government comes forward and gives some evidence of its real, tangible desire to do something objective for the good of our people.

श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी (सिद्दिपेट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करते हुए धन्यवाद करता हूँ लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हैदराबाद में तेलंगाना के जो 300 लोग मरे, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया। तेलंगाना के सभी लोग यह समझते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत और राष्ट्रपति जी उनके बारे में कुछ न कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन अब देखने में यह आया कि हमारी सरकार न सिर्फ खामोश है, बल्कि वहां पर हुए एजीटेशन का भी उसने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया। पिछले साल जनवरी में जब यह आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था, शायद आप उस हादसे को जानते होंगे, तेलंगाना में रहनेवाले विद्यार्थियों ने यह समझ कर कि पिछले 13 सालों में उनके साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, जिस की वजह से उनके यहां बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई, हजारों लाखों लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिली, उन लोगों ने इस अन्याय को दूर करने का फैसला किया और वे एजीटेशन की शक्ल में खड़े हुए तो सारे के सारे पोलिटीकल और जो बाहर के लोग थे, उनको उनके सहारे के लिये जाना पड़ा। इतना ही नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी उन लोगों में था, 6 महीने तक वहां जो इन्टीग्रेशन कमेटी बनाई गई, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की गवर्नमेन्ट को कायम रखने के लिये, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को कायम रखने के लिये—मैं खुद 6 महीने तक उनके साथ रहा। मगर आज उन लोगों के अन्दर यह फीलिंग आ चुकी है कि अब साथ रहना बहुत मुश्किल है। 107 करोड़ रुपया जो तेलंगाना क्षेत्र पर खर्च किया जाना था उसको आन्ध्र पर खर्च किया गया, जब चीफ मिनिस्टर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश से पूछा गया तो उन्होंने असेम्बली के फ्लोर पर कहा कि 107 करोड़ रुपया नहीं है बल्कि 35 करोड़ रुपया है। उसके बाद वहां के गवर्नर के एड्रेस में कहा गया कि 30 करोड़ रुपया आन्ध्र में ज्यादा खर्च हो गया है, जो तेलंगाना में खर्च होना चाहिये, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने भार्गव कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद कहा कि हम तुम को 45 करोड़ रुपया देते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल पैसों का नहीं है, जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि यह वहां की फीलिंग का सवाल है, सैन्टीमेन्ट्स का सवाल है। वहां के लोगों को यह विश्वास हो गया है कि अब उनको आन्ध्र में न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा, अब वे पृथक् तेलंगाना बनाना चाहते हैं।

[श्री जी वेंकटस्वामि]

मैं आपके द्वारा हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एस० आर० सी० कमीशन ने खुद अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि पांच साल तक ये लोग मिल कर रहें, अगर पांच साल के बाद ये लोग मिल कर न रहना चाहें तो इनके लिये अलग से तेलंगाना स्टेट बन सकती है, ये लोग अलग से तेलंगाना स्टेट बना कर रह सकते हैं। जब एस० आर० सी० कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, हमारी इन्दिरा गांधी जी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर आफ इण्डिया, उस पर क्यों नहीं चलतीं, क्यों वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी से डरती हैं। क्या इस वास्ते डरती हैं कि अगर उनकी सपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगी तो उनको सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट से हट जाना पड़ेगा। मैं साफ तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे तेलंगाना-वालों के सैन्टीमेन्ट्स के साथ वहां की स्टेट गवर्नन्ट और चीफ मिनिस्टर ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी हैं, बल्कि हमारी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट भी उनका ही साथ दे रही है, मजबूरन उसे ऐसा कहना पड़ रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां के लीडर्स को प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में पकड़ा गया, हजारों लाखों लोगों को पकड़ा गया, एक लाख से ज्यादा लोगों ने वहां पर सत्याग्रह किया था, जिनमें मातायें और बहनें भी शामिल थीं, तब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने हम लोगों को, पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों को बुला कर कहा—इन्दिरा जी और चव्हाण साहब ने कहा—वहां पर वायलेंस को रुकवा दो, वहां पर जो बसें जलाई जा रही हैं, मारपीट हो रही है, उसको रुकवाओ, तब हम लोग जरूर कुछ न कुछ करेंगे और तब तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति की तरफ से हमारे नेता डा० चन्ना रेड्डी ने एलान किया कि अब हम को शान्त हो जाना चाहिये, स्कूलों में जाना चाहिये, कालिजों में जाना चाहिये और किसी तरह के एक्शन में नहीं जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हम को विश्वास दिलाया गया है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में कुछ न कुछ करेगी। 20 फरवरी तक का हमने वायदा किया था, लेकिन जब 20 फरवरी तक हमने देखा कि कुछ नहीं हुआ, सिर्फ यही कहा गया कि 45 करोड़ रुपया देते हैं, अब खामोश बैठिये, इससे हम को बहुत चोट पहुँची।

जैसा मैंने अभी बतलाया, हम लोगों का डैमोक्रेसी में विश्वास है, डेमोक्रेसी पर भरोसा है, तो मैं समझ पाता कि आप लोग जनता की आवाज को क्यों रोकना चाहते हैं। वहां के लोगों ने बार बार कहा है कि अगर आप को वहां के लोगों का विश्वास ही लेना है तो आप ओपीनियम पोल लेकर देखिये। अगर 90 फीसदी से कम वोट इस के हक में आये तो मत बनाइये, हम तैयार हैं।

तेलंगाना के लोग चाहते हैं कि एस०आर० सी० कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जब पांच साल के बाद वे लोग मिल कर नहीं रहना चाहते तो उनका अलग राज्य बना दिया जाय, आप उनका अलग राज्य क्यों बनाना नहीं चाहते। क्या गवर्नमेन्ट यह समझती है कि ये लोग ऐसे ही रहेंगे और ऐसे ही बातें करते रहेंगे, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली 20 ता० को हैदराबाद में हमारे मेयर, डिप्टी मेयर और दूसरे एम० एल० एन० को पीटा गया। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेन्ट के जमाने में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। जहां पर हमारे 300 लोग मरे थे, उनकी निशानी, उनकी समाधी का स्टोन लगाने के लिये वहां पर गये थे, लेकिन पुलिस ने बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ उन को पीटा। इस डेमोक्रेसी के जमाने में मेयर को भी पकड़ कर जेल में

डाल दिया गया, जो वहां की कारपोरेशन के रेजोल्यूशन पर अमल करने के लिये वहां पर गये थे।

मैं अपने अपोजीशन के भाइयों और अपने लीडरों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज को गलत समझाया जा रहा है। मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तेलंगाना के लोगों की आवाज है, वे लोग अब आन्ध्र में नहीं रहना चाहते, क्योंकि वे लोग इकानामिकली बरबाद हो चुके हैं, वहां की हुकूमत नहीं चाहती है कि उन को भी सर्विसिज में नौकरी मिले। हम ने तीन सवाल सरकार के सामने रखे थे—एक तो यह था कि 107 करोड़ रुपया जो आन्ध्र पर खर्च हुआ है, वह फौरन तेलंगाना पर खर्च होना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं जब 1956 में जैन्टिलमेन-एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ था, उस वक्त वायदा किया गया था कि हम लोग मुल्की-रूल को कायम रखेंगे और उसके लिहाज से हमारे लोगों को सर्विस में लेंगे। तेलंगाना पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करेंगे क्योंकि वह बैकवर्ड है।

यह वायदा किस तरह से पूरा हुआ ? आप उनके एनाउन्समेंट के लिहाज से देखिए, जो कुछ उन्होंने ज्यादा खर्च करने का वायदा किया। कहा गया कि मुल्की रूल को लागू करेंगे लेकिन मिनिस्टर्स खुद अपने एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट्स कर रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि मुल्की रूल को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर खत्म करवा दिया। ऐसी हालत में क्या हम इनसे मिलकर रह सकते हैं ? आज तेलंगाना के नौजवान पारा होकर निकलते हैं लेकिन उनको कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। वे चिल्ला चिल्ला कर तंग हो रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में तंग आकर हमारे पास सिवाय तेलंगाना के और कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता है। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन को और सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो आवाज तेलंगाना के अन्दर शुरू हुई है उसके बारे में श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां पर आकर यह बता जाते हैं कि लोग खामोश हैं, उनमें कोई एजिटेशन नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 20 फरवरी आखिरी तारीख थी उसके बाद मुसलसल पहले, और तीसरे रोज आप देख लीजिए कि हजारों दूसरे लोग मूवमेन्ट में आगए हैं। अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट नहीं मानी और जल्दी से जल्दी सेप्रेट तेलंगाना का फार्मेशन नहीं किया गया तो वहां के डेढ करोड़ लोग अंग्रेजों के जमाने से भी ज्यादा स्ट्रगिल करेंगे और सेप्रेट तेलंगाना लेकर रहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... में आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तेलंगाना के एक-एक गांव के अन्दर जो किसान हैं, उनका जो मूवमेन्ट है जिसके बारे में प्रेस में दिया जाता है कि वह पोलिटिकल स्टंट है, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। एक साल तक कोई भी पोलिटिकल नेता इस मूवमेन्ट में नहीं गया लेकिन उसके बाद श्री चेन्ना रेड्डी और मेरे जैसे दूसरे लोगों को उसमें जाना पड़ा। अगर हम उसमें न जाते तो हमारा पोलिटिकल कैरियर खत्म था। तो यह अवाम मूवमेन्ट है और इस डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर अवाम की आवाज को मानना ही होगा। में अपने सारे अपोजिशन के भाईयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कोई दूसरे इस्यूज पर हमारा आपका मतभेद हो लेकिन यह अवाम की आवाज है, तेलंगाना के लोगों की आवाज है, इसमें आप हमारा साथ जरूर देंगे। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने हमसे 6 महीने तक खामोश बैठने के लिए कहा। 6 महीने तक हम खामोश बैठे। लेकिन अब मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें क्या रुकावट है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज वही आवाज वहां पर हर तरफ साफ साफ सुनाई देती है, तेलंगाना के लोग यही सोच रहे हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी क्यों डरती हैं एक ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के लिए ? वहां लोगों पर लाठी चार्ज किया जा रहा है। मुसलसल तीन रोज से यही हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... वहां की पुलिस के बजाये यहां से हजारों की तादाद में सेंन्ट्रल पुलिस को ले जाया जाता है।

[श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी]

इस पुलिस के ऊपर वहां जो लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है वह भी तेलंगाना का ही रुपया है। यानी तेलंगाना के पैसों से ही तेलंगाना के लोगों की जान ली जा रही है। सेन्ट्रल पुलिस तो यहां से भेजी जाती है लेकिन उस पर खर्चा करने के लिए तेलंगाना के बजट से पैसा दिया जाता है। मतलब यह कि तेलंगाना के बजट से तेलंगाना के लोगों को पीटा जा रहा है। 107 करोड़ रुपया तो पहले का ही है जो कि तेलंगाना से ले जाकर आन्ध्र में खर्च कर दिया गया और अब आज इस तरह से उसका सूद भी वसूल किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि और कोई रास्ता ही नहीं है सिवाय सेप्रेट तेलंगाना देना ही पड़ेगा।...(**व्यवधान**)...प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को सेप्रेट तेलंगाना देना पड़ेगा अपोजिशन के भाई बोल रहे हैं कि हम उधर क्यों नहीं आ जाते। अगर हम उधर चले आये तो ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी और मजबूत हो जायेगा, इसीलिए हम उधर नहीं आते हैं। हम यहीं पर रह कर सेप्रेट तेलंगाना लेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप देखें कि वहां पर डेमोक्रेसी का कितना नाजायज फायदा उठाया जा रहा है। जो एम० एल० ए० हैं। तेलंगाना के उनमें से 20 एम० एल एज० को - मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया है। यह बताने के लिए कि तेलंगाना के एम० एल० एज० पर हमारी मेजारिटी है। इसके अलावा 20 लोगों से और बोला है कि सेशन होने के बाद तुम को भी ले लिया जायेगा। इस तरह से वहां पर लोगों को लालच दिया जा रहा है। और दूसरी तरफ वे लोग भी यह जानते हैं कि आइन्दा तो उनको इलेक्ट होकर आना नहीं है इसलिए अभी जो मिलता है मिनिस्टरी ले लो और मार लो। इस किस्म की रिश्वत वहां पर एम० एल० एज० को दी जा रही है।

अन्त में मैं एक बार फिर बताना चाहता हूं कि यह तेलंगाना की जनता की आवाज है। वहां की जनता चाहती है कि सेप्रेट तेलंगाना हो। सेप्रेट तेलंगाना स्टेट की फार्मिशन के लिए इस सरकार को फौरन सोचना होगा। अब तक जो विलम्ब हुआ वह हो चुका। यहां से दस हजार पुलिस वहां पर भेजी गई जिस पर तेलंगाना का पैसा खर्च किया गया। वह पैसा भी गया। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां के लोग पीसफुल मूवमेन्ट चलाना चाहते हैं इसलिए कम से कम यहां की दिल्ली की पुलिस आप वहां पर न भेजिए। अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से सेप्रेट तेलंगाना देने में देर है तो कम से कम यहां की पुलिस वहां मत भेजिए। वहां की जनता खुद श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी से अपना हिसाब किताब कर लेगी। अगर जनता की आवाज की कोई वैल्यू नहीं है तो भी आप वहां पर सेंट्रल पुलिस क्यों रखना चाहते हैं। इस डेमोक्रेसी में इस तरह से वहां पर पुलिस को ले जाना और वहां की जनता को लाठी और गोली से दबाना यह किसी तरह से अच्छा नहीं है। मैं गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया, खास तौर से प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए आप जल्द से जल्द सेप्रेट तेलंगाना स्टेट के फार्मेशन के लिए कदम उठायें ताकि वहां की जनता चैन से रह सके। वरना जैसे चंडीगढ़ के बारे में सन्त फतह सिंह ने जैसे बोला कि हम जलकर मरते हैं वैसे ही आपने वहां पर डिक्लेयर कर दिया, उसी तरह से मैं कहना हूं कि तेलंगाना में एक नहीं बल्कि डेढ़ करोड़ फतेह सिंह हैं। क्या उनमें से एक एक जल कर मरेंगे तभी आप जनता की आवाज को सुनेंगे? अगर इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है तो वही हालत वहां पर भी होगी। मैं अन्त में गवर्नमेन्ट को वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द इस मसले को वह हल करे।

इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ, आपने मुझे जो वक्त दिया है उसके लिए आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी के भाषण को जब मैं सुन रहा था तो मुझे लगा कि उनके भाषण में 90 प्रतिशत भाग में तो सरकार की आलोचना थी लेकिन फिर मैं फेर में पड़ गया क्योंकि अन्त में जैसा वे बोले कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण ने उनको बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगा कि उनका दिमाग दुविधाग्रस्त है क्योंकि उन्हें उपने भाषण में समाजवाद की आरती उतारनी थी या भारत सरकार की तारीफ करनी यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण वास्तव में उनकी अपनी राय नहीं होती बल्कि भारत सरकार की क्या नीति है उसके बारे में किया जाता है। दो या तीन महीनों से मैं देख देख रहा हूं कि इस देश में प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी के विधान में पूंजीवाद और समाजवाद में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह गया है, दोनों सिनानिमस बन गए हैं, दोनों प्रतिशब्द बन गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी तीन दिन पहले हमारे के के शाह साहब ने बयान दिया है कि हमारे देश में साढ़े 8 करोड़ लोग बेघर हैं और 32 करोड़ लोग अनपढ़ यानी निरक्षर हैं। और 6 करोड़ लोग काम नहीं पाते हैं, बेकार हैं। जिस देश में साढ़े आठ करोड़ लोग बेघर हैं और रात को सोने के समय चांद की ओर देखते हैं, उस देश में समाजवाद की बात कहना और कहना कि हम लोग समाजवाद ला रहे हैं बिल्कुल थोथी और नकली दलील है, यह मैं तर्क देकर बतलाना चाहता हूं।

एक चीज में आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे तब क्यों उन्होंने एल आई सी का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया था, इम्पीरियल बैंक को स्टेट बैंक में परिणित कर उस का उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया। जैसा श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी कहते हैं यह बहुत अभिभाषण इन्स्पायरिंग डाकुमेंट है, उनको उस ने बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस में साढ़े आठ करोड़ बेघर लोगों को मकान देने के वास्ते और और साढ़े छः करोड़ बेकार लोगों को नौकरी देने के वास्ते कोई कार्यक्रम है? क्या हो गया है कि वह इस तरह से आरती उतारते हैं और कहते हैं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी की सरकार समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चल रही है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जो हुआ, उस के पहले भारत सरकार के हाथ में पब्लिक क्रेडिट इन्स्टिट्यूशंस का 5000 करोड़ से ऊपर रुपया था। पोस्टल सेविंग्स बैंक, इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट बैंक स्टेट बैंक, लाइफ इन्शलोरेंस कारपोरेशन, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया, स्टेट फानेंस कार्पोरेसन स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक आफ इंडिया, इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन, नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स वगैरह वगैरह में उन के नेशनल फिंस सर्टिफिकेट पास में 5,000 करोड़ रुपया था, तेरह बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से पहले, उस का कैसे इस्तेमाल हुआ? पिछले बाइस सालों में भारत सरकार का यह रेकार्ड रहा है कि अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने सिर्फ 75 बिग बिजिनेस हाउसेज की सृष्टि की और अब उनकी पुत्री उन की आरती उतार रही है। बैंक के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले जो 5,530 करोड़ रु0 की धनराशि थी, जिस को व्यवसायों को सस्ती दर पर सूद देने के लिये सरकार को वितरित करना चाहिये था, उस को सब बड़े लोगों को, मफतलाल, टाटा, बिड़ला आदि को कर्जा देने में इस्तेमाल किया गया है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीय-

[श्री रवि राय]

करण के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी साधारण ने आदमी राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों से कर्जा नहीं किया है। उन की बिजली कर्जा नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

अभी श्री त्रिगुण सेन यहां बैठे हैं। जब के साथ हमारी बात होती है तो वे कहते हैं कि विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को, और विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पर इतना प्रभाव है कि वह राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसी चीज कर नहीं पाती है। वह हो नहीं पायेगा। क्यों? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अभी फैसला दिया है कि पक्षपात किया गया है। वह पक्षपात क्या है? वह यह विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है। हम लोग बैंकों का सरकारीकरण नहीं चाहते थे हम लोग सही मानों में राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं। क्या रेलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ? रेल को राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद आप देख रहे हैं कि तीन दिन पहले श्री नन्दा का आशीर्वाद यह मिला कि तीसरे दर्जे का किराया बढ़ गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया, उन का सरकारीकरण किया गया है। उस में पूंजीपति तो गये लेकिन नौकर शाह आ गये। कर्जे की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया, उस के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं किया गया। सिर्फ उन का मुआवजा बढ़ा दिया गया।

इस सदन में जब बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात आई तो हम उस को जनता के माफिक बनाना चाहते थे तरमीम कर के। लेकिन इसी सदन में स्वतंत्र पार्टी और कांग्रेस दोनों ने मिल कर बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिलसिले में हम लोगों के जितने संशोधन थे उन सब को गिरा दिया। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि आगे चल कर इन दोनों में दोस्ती हो जायेगी क्योंकि सरकार यह तय कर के बैठी है कि बैंकों को, पूंजीपतियों को ज्यादा मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। एक तरफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से जो मुआवजा देना था उस से ज्यादा दे दिया और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का जो रूप था उस को सन्तुष्ट कर दिया। हम लोग जो सच्चा राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते थे उन की इच्छा थी कि मुआवजा घटे और विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये, लेकिन उस को सरकार ने नहीं किया। तब किस माने में सरकार कहती है कि हम लोग सही माने में राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं और समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जाना चाहते हैं?

जब कांग्रेस एक थी उस जमाने की बात आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बिड़ला के जो बैंक हैं यूनाइटेड कमर्शल बैंक और गोयनका जैनके बैंक पंजाब नैशनल बैंक उन के द्वारा पिछले मध्यावधि चुनाव में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी को 25 लाख रु० का कर्जा दिया गया था। इस सदन में हम ने और श्री मधु लिमये ने उस को उठाया था। क्या कांग्रेस कोई किसान है कि उस को यूनाइटेड कामर्शल बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के जरिये से 25 लाख रु० का कर्जा दिया गया? मैं यह सब उदाहरण इस लिये दे रहा हूं कि इस सरकार की नीयत खराब है। यह लोग समाजवाद को अपनाना नहीं चाहते।

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सरकार सचमुच समाजवाद अपनाना चाहती है तो वह सोचे कि आज जन आन्दोलन हो रहा है जैसा हमारा संविधान है उस के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी आमूल परिवर्तन समाज में नहीं हो पायेगा, कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं हो पायेगा। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि कोई नई संविधान सभा बुलाई जाय। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विल्सन साहब की हिम्मत थी कि सवा लाख लोगों के वोट लेने के लिये उन्होंने वालिग होने की आयु 21 से घटाकर 18 कर दी। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति निक्सन की यह हिम्मत थी कि उन्होंने कांग्रेस को मेसेज भेजा कि हमारे नवयुवकों को जिम्मेदार बनाने के लिये उन की बालिगी की उम्र 18 साल कर दी जाय। जब

हम नई संविधान सभा की मांग कर रहे हैं तब हम चाहते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में जो 21 साल की आयु रक्खी गई है उस को घटा कर वालिगों के वोट के लिये 18 साल कर दिया जाय। दुनियां में सब से रूढ़िवादी देश इंग्लिस्तान है। जब वहां कर दिया गया तो फिर आप यहां के चार करोड़ नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों को क्यों राजनीति के मैदान में नहीं लाना चाहते ? अगर आप उन को राजनीति के मैदान में लायें तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक राष्ट्रीय क्रान्तिकरण हो सकता है। इस को क्यों नहीं मानती हैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जब वह नवयुवतियों और नवयुवकों की नेत्री हैं। इस में कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं होता। चार करोड़ नवयुवतियों और नवयुवकों को मताधिकार देने के लिये आयु 21 साल से घटा कर 18 साल कर दी। 18 साल के ऊपर के जितने भी वालिग लोग हैं उन के वोट से एक नई संविधान सभा का गठन हो। वह संविधान सभा देश के करोड़ों गरीबों के लिये एक नया संविधान देगी।

अगर आप को यह पसन्द नहीं है तो मैं दूसरा सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो मौजूदा संविधान है उस में परिवर्तन करो। जो मौलिक अधिकारों वाला चैप्टर है उस से सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को हटाओ। इस को फौरन किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार से हटा कर अच्छी पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिये, खाने पीने के लिये, काम देने के लिये तुम इन को डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में लिख दो। मेरी मांग है कि संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार का जो अनुच्छेद है उस से व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को खत्म करो उस को ला कर डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में डाल सकते हो लेकिन सम्पत्ति का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। सारी दुनिया के जो जज लोग होते हैं जब शहरी आजादी का सवाल आता है, जब फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच का सवाल आता है, संगठन बनाने की बात आती है तो उस में रेस्ट्रिक्टिव इंटरप्रेटेशन करते हैं, लेकिन जब सम्पत्ति की बात आती है तो लिबरल बन जाते हैं। सारी दुनिया के जजों की यही मनः स्थिति है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में जितने बड़े जज लोग हैं उन का सम्पत्ति के लिये प्रेम होता है। उसको मान कर चलना पड़ेगा। आप अभी लाएं इस तरह का बिल और हम लोग उसको अपना समर्थन देंगे। जो मौलिक अधिकार हैं उनको तो आप कायम रखें लेकिन जो सम्पत्ति के अधिकार हैं, उनको आप हटा दें ताकि सरकार जब चाहे राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की खातिर सम्पत्ति को ले सके। लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। वह नहीं चाहती है कि कोई मौलिक या बुनियादी परिवर्तन इस देश में हो। यह सरकार केवल ढोंग रचती है। इसका समाजवाद ढोंग पर आधारित है, नकली है, निरर्थक है।

बम्बई से प्रधान मंत्री लौट कर आई। एक जनवरी अंग्रेजों का नव वर्ष दिवस होता है। उस दिन उसने उपहार किस को दिये। उनको कोई उपहार उसने नहीं दिया जो बेघर हैं और जिन की संख्या साढ़े आठ करोड़ है, उनको नहीं दिया जो निरक्षर हैं और जिन की संख्या 32 करोड़ है, उनको नहीं दिया जो बेरोजगार हैं और जिन की संख्या चार करोड़ है। उपहार उन्होंने दिये तीन बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को। टाटा को तथा विरेन मुकर्जी को इस्पात की कीमतें बढ़ा कर उसने करोड़ों का फायदा पहुंचाया। रेलों का उसने किराया बढ़ा दिया और गरीब आदमियों पर बोझा डाल दिया। दूसरे उसने फायदा पहुंचाया घनश्याम दास बिड़ला

[श्री रवि राय]

को फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री का लाइसेंस दे कर, 56 करोड़ का लाइसेंस दे कर और वह भी दत्त कमेटी की सिफारिशों के विरुद्ध जा कर। जब इंदिरा गांधी जी ने देखा कि दो स्वदेशी पूंजीपतियों को तो लाभ पहुंच गया है लेकिन किसी विदेशी पूंजीपति को लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है तो उन्होंने लिवर ब्रदर्ज को जो कि वनस्पति के मैनुफैक्चर का 33 प्रतिशत कंट्रोल करते हैं, पच्चीस पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम बढ़ा कर करोड़ों का फायदा पहुंचाया। क्या ये ही लोग हैं जो भारत की सेवा कर रहे हैं ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदत में जो समाजवाद पर विश्वास करते हैं, उनको इस सरकार का तनिक भर भी समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिये। यह सरकार समाजवाद के साथ विश्वासघात कर रही है। देश को धोखा दे रही है। मेरी राय में यह सरकार समाजवाद लाने के रास्ते में सब से बड़ी रुकावट है, एक भारी पत्थर की तरह से रास्ते में खड़ी है। यह कहा जाता है कि इस सरकार को गिराने कि जो नीति है वह नकारात्मक नीति है। वह नकारात्मक नीति नहीं है। भारत के दर्शन का सार है, नेति नेति। इसका अर्थ है कि जब इस सरकार को हटा दिया जाएगा और उसके साथ जो विकल्प बनेगा, वही असली विकल्प होगा और वह समाजवादी विकल्प होगा, सही अर्थों में समाजवादी सरकार की स्थापना होगी। यह सरकार समाजवादी कार्यक्रमों के विरुद्ध जा रही है, पूंजीवाद को मजबूत कर रही है। मुझे स्मरण है वह दिन जिस दिन मेरे प्रस्ताव पर जोकि राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्सिस के बारे में था, बहां ठहरी हुई थी और सरकार द्वारा उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था और तब स्वतंत्र पार्टी और कांग्रेस दोनों एक साथ हो गए थे, भाई बहन हो गये थे। मिल कर उन्होंने मेरे प्रस्ताव को गिरा दिया था। उस दिन को मैं नहीं भूला हूं।

हम लोग जो हमारी नीति है उस पर अडिग हैं। इस सरकार को कोई भी समाजवादी भाई बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है और न ही उसको करना चाहिए। यह सरकार समाजजाद के रास्ते में रुकावट बन कर एक रोड़ा बनकर खड़ी है। इसके स्थान पर एक समाजवादी सरकार की हमको स्थापना करनी होगी, यही इसका एक मात्र विकल्प है। किसी दल का चेहरा देख कर उसको समर्थन देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के कुछ बुनियादी कार्यक्रम हैं, समाजवादी कार्यक्रम हैं और उन कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर जो भी दल हमको समर्थन देने के लिए तैयार होगा, उसका समर्थन हम लेना चाहेंगे। कांग्रेस के अन्दर दक्षिण पन्थ और वाम पन्थ है, इसका हम कभी विश्लेषण नहीं करते हैं। जो ध्रुवीकरण हुआ है, इसको हम नहीं मानते हैं। हमारे जो समाजवादी कार्यक्रम हैं उनको जो कोई भी समर्थन देना चाहते हैं, उनका समर्थन हम लेंगे। समाजवादी कार्यक्रम हमारे लिए ध्रुव तारे के समान हैं और ध्रुव तारे का काम करेंगे। इस सरकार के समाप्त होने के बाद जो विकल्प निकलेगा वह समाजवादी कार्यक्रमवाद होगा। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का यही कार्यक्रम है। उसमें सिंडीकेट, स्वतंत्र, जनसंघ आदि का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

भारत की 55 करोड़ गरीब जनता देख रही है कि यह सरकार पूंजीवाद और सामन्तवाद को मजबूत कर रही है। इस वास्ते हम लोगों का परम कर्त्तव्य है कि हम इस सरकार को आमूलचूल खत्म करें और इसके स्थान पर समाजवादी सरकार की स्थापना करें। इन शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति का जो अभिभाषण है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में बहुत दुखी हूं, इसको बताते हुए मुझे कोई शर्म नहीं आती । मैं ही नहीं हरियाणा का प्रत्येक भाई बहुत दुखी है, खुद्दार, भाई, तकड़ा भाई, देशभक्त भाई, वह भाई जो देश की खातिर मर मिटने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहता है, अपने खून के आंसू बहा रहा है । लेकिन वह बेबस है कुछ कर नहीं सकता है ।

श्री म० ल० सोंधी (नई दिल्ली) : आपने तिब्बत को गुलाम होने दिया, क्या इस वास्ते रो रहे हैं ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How are you speaking out of context ? I am talking something about Haryana and you are talking about Tibet.

असल में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसमें इन लोगों का ज्यादातर हाथ था । हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और । अपोजीशन का जो रोल रहा है हरियाणा के आदमी कभी उसको माफ नहीं करेंगे, यह बात में खुले बन्दों कहना चाहता हूं । आज भी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि हमने नहले पर दहला लगाया । आज भी पोलिटीकल सोदेबाजी करते हैं, हमारे जजबात से खेलते हैं । आज से पहले इनके जो लीडर हैं जनसंघ के श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर ब्रह्मा भी जमीन पर उतर आए तो भी चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को नहीं जा सकता । श्री बलराज मधोक जोर से और पूरी ताकत से बोलते हैं फाजिल्का पंजाब का है, कोई इसको उसकी तरफ से हटा नहीं सकता है । ये बाजू मेरे अजमाए हुए हैं । जितने मन उतनी ही बातें ये लोग करते हैं । चंडीगढ़ में जा कर कहते हैं कि वह इसी तरह से रहें । पंजाब में जाकर कहते हैं कि कतई हम फाजिल्का हरियाणा को नहीं देंगे, हम चंडीगढ़ भी नहीं देंगे, फाजिल्का भी नहीं देंगे और हरियाणा में आकर ये लोग आंसू बहाते हैं । इन्होंने मरवा दिया यहां गरीब आदमियों को । ये वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने लोगो के घर जलवाये हैं.....

SHRI M. L. SOHDHI : Can we allow such exaggerated statments without any substantiation ? They are slander. And he claims to speak in favour of national unity !

श्री रणधीरसिंह : ये वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने हजारों आदमियों को जेल में बंद करवा दिया । मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे नौजवान बच्चों को, स्कूल और कालेज में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को बहकाकर इन्होंने जेल में डलवा दिया है...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Now he is slandering the children of India.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हजारों की तादाद में इन्होंने उनके साथ अपना खेल खेला है । दर्जनों आदमियों को इन्होंने गोली का निशाना बनवाया है । जब हम चंडीगढ़ को लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो ये लोग नजदीक नहीं लगते थे । ये जनसंघी भाई ही नहीं और भी भाई हैं । डा राम सुभगसिंह बड़े बहादुर बनते हैं । जमीं जुम्बद, न जुम्बद गुल मुहम्मद । बड़ी भारी इनकी देश भक्ति है । बहुत बढ़ चढ़ कर हरियाणा की बात ये करते हैं । मुझे तो शर्म आती है इन लोगों के विहेवियर पर । आज से पहले इन लोगों ने कहा था, डा० राम सुभगसिंह ने कहा था कि आप श्री गुरनामसिंह को कह दो जाकर, इन्दिरा गांधी को कह दो जाकर कि हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं । जब मैं प्रधान मंत्री के पास जाता हूं और जाकर कहता हूं कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह हरियाणा के के साथ हैं तो हमें ताना मिलता है कि क्या कह रहे हो वह तो इधर भी दस्तखत कर देंगे और और उधर भी कर देंगे आज भी उनकी बात मैं करता हूं । उन्होंने एक बार नहीं छः बार कहा है कि लैट दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर प्ले हर कार्डस ।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

ये डा० राम सुभग सिंह के अलफ़ाज़ हैं। डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपने कार्डज प्ले करने दो। इससे पता चलता है कि हरियाणा और उस के किसानों के साथ प्ले करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहना है, वह सीधे तौर पर कहें। वह जा कर रोहतक की मंडी में भाषण देते हैं कि हम तुम को चंडीगढ़ दिलवायेंगे, हम तुम्हें फ़ाजिल्का दिलवायेंगे। हमें उनका कोई एतबार नहीं है। अब्बल दर्जे के बेईमान इन्सान हैं। इन लोगों ने हरियाणा के साथ खेला है।

28 तारीख को फैसला होना था। 26 तारीख को स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लीडर, श्री मसानी ने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा फ़ैसला क्यों नहीं करतीं, सन्त फ़तेहसिंह को चंडीगढ क्यों नहीं देती। उधर से बड़े अच्छे अच्छे लच्छेदार भाषण दे कर शराफ़त का नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। ये लोग धोखेबाज हैं—गंगा गये तो गंगादास, जमुना गये तो जमुनादास। हरियाणा का एक-एक आदमी इनको समझता है कि जनसंघ ने बेईमानी की है, हरियाणा की बेइज्जती की है इन की बजह से हरियाणा की नाक कटी हैं। हरियाणा का एक-एक आदमी जानता है कि डा० राम सुभगसिंह ने धोखा किया है हरियाणा के साथ उन लोगों की जो बेइज्जती हुई है, उसमें ज्यादा हिस्सा डा० राम सुभगसिंह का है।

चलो, उनका क्या। बड़ा भारी उनका हिस्सा है। वे भी अपनी सौदेबाजी करते थे। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का हरियाणा से कोई एम० एल० ए० नहीं, कोई एम० पी० नहीं, कोई यूनिट नहीं, कोई एक्टिव वर्कर नहीं, कोई गिरफ़्तारी नहीं हुई। वे सौदेबाजी पंजाब से करे। वहां तो उनके कुछ एम० एल० ए० भी हैं और उनकी पोलिब्यूरो के मेम्बर भी हैं। वे उनके साथ सौदेबाजी करें। उन्होंने भी सौदेबाजी की है और बड़ी ज्यादती की है। हरियाणा उनको बख्शेगा नहीं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का रोल अब्बल दर्जे का सौदेबाजी का रोल रहा है। (व्यवधान) ये लोग फ़ाज़िल्का की बात करते हैं। हम इन लोगों पर कोई एतबार नहीं करते हैं। ये अब बेईमान निकले और आगे भी बेईमान निकलेंगे। हरियाणा के लोग इनको जानते हैं।

ये लोग बातें करते थे कि हम तुम्हें दिल्ली दिलवायेंगे। ये बाजू आजमाये हुए हैं। हम इन लोगों को समझते हैं। ये हमें क्या दिल्ली दिलवायेंगे! ये तो हमें मरवाना चाहते थे। इनकी वह बात आउट हो गई है।

मैं शाबास देता हूं वी० के० डी० को, श्री टी० विश्वनाथन् को और श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी को। इन लोगों ने जमीर की आवाज पर कहा कि हरियाणा के साथ ज्यादतियां नहीं होनी चाहिए। अपने बुजुर्ग दोस्त, श्री जोशी, के बारे में मेरे दिल में अब भी बहुत अकीदत है। वह क्यों बहके? उन का कहना है कि हमें केस पूरी तरह से समझाया नहीं गया। क्या सूरज को रोशनी दिया दिखाये? इतना सयाना पुराना, आजमूदा, जरनैल सोशलिस्ट मूवमेंट का, फिर भी वह उन लोगों के बहकाये में आ गया। वह आखिर तक तो नहीं गया, लेकिन बहकावे में आ गया।

पी० एस० पी० वाले भी पांच घुड़सवारों में शामिल हो गये। हरियाणा में उन का नामो-निशान नहीं लेकिन हरियाणा के एक करोड़ आदमियों से उनकी क्या दुश्मनी है। हम उनके भाई है। हमारे दिल में सोशलिज्म के लिए बड़ी हमदर्दी और ईज्जत है।

मैं आपके मार्फ़त हाउस को कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तो दो भाइयों में झगड़ा था। यह पंजाब और हरियाणा का झगड़ा नहीं था। यह हिन्दू-सिख का झगड़ा नहीं था। यह तो दो भाइयों में जायदाद की बांट थी। जिस को

कम मिला, उसी की तरफ से शिकायत की गई। उधर से लोग अच्छा-अच्छा पानी ले गये, सारा खजाना ले गये, सड़कें ले गये, सारी नौकरियां उधर के लोगों को मिलती रहीं। अभी मेरे भाई ने तेलंगाना के बारे में कहा। तेलंगाना में सैंकड़ों सालों से जो हालत थी, हरियाणा में अब भी वही हालत है। **(व्यवधान)**

पिछले सौ साल की हिस्ट्री में हरियाणा का कोई आदमी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, वाइस-चांसलर, हाई कोर्ट का जज, पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का चेयरमैन या मेम्बर या हैड आफ़ दि डिपार्टमेंट नहीं बन पाया। (व्यवधान) इन सौ सालों के तजुर्बे के बाद हम ने यह महसूस किया कि इस भाई के साथ क्या रहना, यह तो हमें खा कर रहेगा। बात तय हो गई और दोनों अलग-अलग हो गए। हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग और पंजाबी-स्पीकिंग इलाकों की तक्सीम होनी थी। एक कमीशन बना शाह कमीशन। हमारे भाई देखेंगे की महाजन कमीशन और शाह कमीशन में कैसे फर्क होता है। मुझे महाराष्ट्र से कोई नफ़रत नहीं है और मैसूर के साथ कोई लगाव नहीं है लेकिन इन्साफ़ इन्साफ़ है। अब इन्साफ़ तुलेगा। अब हम आपोज़ीशन वालों को भी देखेंगे। हमारे साथ तो ज्यादती की गई, हरियाणा के साथ ग़द्दारी की गई, हमारे साथ शोदे बाजी की गई। उस को भी देखना है। अब ये मराठों के हाथों में आये हैं ; हमारे हाथों से तो निकल गये। मराठे इनको बख्शेंगे नहीं।

हमारे साथ बेइन्साफ़ी क्यों हुई ? मैं बार-बार कहता हूं कि हमारे साथ बेइन्साफी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने नहीं की, बल्कि 325 आपोज़ीशन को मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों के और इंडिपेंडेंट मेम्बर्ज ने की। मैं वरसरेइजलास कह सकता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बदौलत हमें फ़ाज़िल्का मिल गया, वर्ना ये लोग हमें फ़ाज़िल्का भी नहीं लेने देते। प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमको चंडीगढ़ देना चाहती थीं, लेकिन इन लोगों ने ऐसा नही करने दिया। आखिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्या करती ? 200 एम० पीज० इधर के और 325 एम० पीज़० खिलाफ़ थे जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र पार्टी, कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी, एस० एस० पी०, पी० एस० पी०, मुस्लिम लीग, अकाली पार्टी और इंडिपेंडेंट्स सब खिलाफ थे। सिर्फ़ वी० के० डी० के पाँच दस मेम्बर हमारे साथ थे। उन लोगों के मुकाबले में बेचारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्या करती ? चंडीगढ़ हमको मिल भी जाता, लेकिन अगर यह सोशलिस्ट हुकूमत डिफ़ीट हो जाती, तो हम क्या करते ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बार-बार यह बुहतान लगाया जाता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर हरियाणा को चंडीगढ़ नहीं देना चाहतीं। ये लोग जाकर शीशे में मुंह तो देखें। ये बेईमान लोग हैं। ये खुद बेईमान हैं और दूसरों को भी बेईमान समझते हैं। हरियाणा के साथ सब लोगों ने ग़द्दारी की है। रणधीर सिंह काग्रेसी के साथ ही नहीं, बल्कि हरियाणा के एक करोड़ किसान-मज़दूरों के साथ ज्यादती की गई है। वक्त आयेगा, जब आपोज़िशन इनको बतायेगी। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तो हरियाणा में पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। हम जनसंघ का ऐसा इलाज बांधेंगे कि उनके पड़पोते भी याद रखेंगे—ये वहां जा कर कदम तो रखें ! हमारे साथ ज्यादती हुई है। हम उस को कला-कमा करना चाहते हैं। हमने देखना है कि वह कैसे हो। **(व्यवधान)**

तक्सीम हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग और पंजाबी-स्पीकिंग के बेसिस पर हुई थी। चंडीगढ़ 73 फ़ीसदी हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग है और पंजाबी-स्पीकिंग सिर्फ 27 फीसदी है। चंडीगढ़ जिन 55 गांवों पर बना, वे अम्बाला जिले की कालका तहसील के हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ग़लत।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वे 55 के 55 गांव हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग है, 85, 90 फ़ीसदी हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग हैं।

जिस वक्त 1953 में चंडीगढ़ बना, उस वक्त पंजाब का हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग एरिया 73 फ़ीसदी था। तेरह जिलों में से साढ़े सात जिले हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग थे। चौबीस हजार मुरब्बा मील जमीन हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग लोगों की थी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्वेस्चन। ये ग़लत क्वोट कर रहे हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : रुपया कहां से आया ? सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने 32 करोड़ रुपया दिया। जब वह शहर बनने लगा, तो उस में 11,555 प्लाट थे, जिनमें से 2498 पंजाबी-स्पीकिंग एरिया के और बाकी साढ़े नौ, साढ़े नौ हजार प्लाट हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग एरिया के थे।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था आप से कि सारा जितना प्लाट है वह 80 परसेंट हमारे हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग लोगों का है। स्कूलों में जितने बच्चे पढ़ते हैं वह सारे हिन्दी में पढ़ते हैं। 80 परसेंट मिडिल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे हिन्दी में इम्तहान देते हैं। 85 परसेंट मैट्रिक के बच्चे हिन्दी में इम्तहान देते हैं। 90 परसेंट कालेज में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे हिन्दी में इम्तहान देते हैं। जहां तक लैंग्वेज का सवाल हैं 80 से 90 परसेंट हिन्दी, जहां तक रहने वालों का सवाल है 73 परसेंट हिन्दी और जहां तक प्लाट का सवाल है 80 से 90 परसेंट प्लाट हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग के हैं। वहां वसे वह 100 परसेंट गाँव हिन्दी के। फिर एलैक्शन हुआ। मेरे भाई गोयल आए जमानत ज़ब्त करा कर इन अकाली भाइयों की। श्री चंद गोयल ने अकाली उम्मीदवार की जमानत जब्त कराई। 85 परसेंट बोट ले गए इस बात पर कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब में नहीं जायगा और इसी बात पर गोयल जीत कर आए। शाह कमीशन का फैसला हुआ, वह हमारे हक में। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सीनियरमोस्ट जज जो हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनिया में एक मशहूर जज है इम्पार्शियलिटी, इन्टेग्रिटी और इंटेलेक्चुअल कैरियर के हिसाब से, उस ने फैसला हमारे हक में दिया। गोयल का फैसला हमारे हक में, पापुलर पोल हमारे हक में, जो प्रिंसिपल है कि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया है चंडीगढ़ हमारे हक में तो साहब, फिर क्यों गया चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को ? पौलिटिकल डेसीशन होने के कारण और यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमें देना चाहती थीं चंडीगढ़ लेकिन यह इन लोगों की बदौलत हुआ जो आपोजीशन में बैठे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दफा आप चंडीगढ़ चले जायें, आंसू आ जायेंगे जोशी जी की आंखों में। मैं गया था दस दिन पहले, रहा नहीं गया मेरे से। एक हजार करोड़ रुपयों की जायजाद और चूस गए वह आदमी जिनका एक पैसे का हक नहीं है। 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया पूरा, खरड़ का सब-डिवीजन 60 परसेंट हिन्दी स्पीकिंग ले गए तीन साल पहले। कौन बर्दाश्त करेगा इस बात को ? और वह लोग जिनके एक करोड़ हरयाने के बहादुर सिपाही जिनके हाथ में अब भी बन्दूक है और जो नेफा और लद्दाख में खड़े हैं। क्या समझेंगे वह लोग कि यह पार्लियामेंट क्या करती है उन के साथ ? ताकत रहेगी उनके हाथ में दुश्मन के साथ लड़ने की जब वह यह देखेंगे कि इन्साफ नही मिलता, उनके बाप की, उनके भाई की, उनकी बहन को और एक दो पैसे की या सैंकड़ों, हजारों और लाखों बात नहीं है, 3 हजार करोड़ रुपया यह चट कर गए, इनके दबाव की बदौलत।

मुझे तो अफसोस इसी बात का है कि मेरे मकान को आग लगाते, लेकिन 28 तारीख से पहले 27 या 26 को लगाते, मैं बड़ा खुश होता और साथ मुझे भी जला देते, इस से बढ़िया मौत क्या होती ? कम से कम अपने मुंह से इस हाउस में खड़े हो कर इसे बर्दास्त तो नहीं

करता। मैं नहीं रोता हूं, मेरा एक करोड़ हरयाने का भाई रोता है। मेरे नौजवान तालिबइल्म जो आज हम पर कांफिडेंस नहीं रखते, वह कैसे रखें जब हमारी चलती नहीं हैं। यह लोग बैठे हैं जो चलने नहीं देते। मैं समझ सकता था, पार्लियामेंट में यह चीज आती और मेरे भाई राय से इस को तय करते। लेकिन यह लोग दबाव डालते है। यह डी० एम० के० की बदमाशी है, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की बदमाशी है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर बेचारी करे क्या? एक बहादुर औरत पूरी बहादुर औरत है लेकिन ये बेईमान, ये सियासी तौर पर बेईमान लोग उसको करने नहीं देते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस के सामने यह मामला आ जाता और वैलट हो जाता, डिबेट होती, उधर से गुरनाम सिंह आ जाते, वह अपनी बात कहते, इधर से मैं अपनी बात कहता, तकरीरें होती और फिर अगर चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को देते तो मैं खुश होता। आखिर पंजाबी हमारे भाई हैं। सिख हमारे बहादुर भाई हैं, हमें नाज है उन पर। अब भी चंडीगढ़ उधर गया तो कई ऐसा सोचते हैं कि कोई बात नहीं। लेकिन यह एक खुददारी है एक स्टेट की खुददारी को आपने तहसनहस कर डाला है। हमारा ह्युमिलिएशन किया है। अगर इंसाफ की बात होती तो मैं मान लेता। लेकिन जोशी जी, आप की पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टीज ने इंसाफ नहीं रहने दिया। हमारी शिकायत है कि हरयाने के साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया, इंसाफ नहीं किया, इंसाफ नहीं किया और आगे भी इंसाफ नहीं होगा। आगे भी यह लोग बहुत होशियार हैं यह अपने भाई तामिलनाडु के जो हैं, अभी से गुरनाम सिंह इन के तलुए मसल रहा है। चीफ मिनिस्टर इनके तलुए मसलमा है। अरे, जब तक यह लोग बैठे हैं हरयाने को उस वक्त तक इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा। हरयाने को तब तक इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा जब तक यह आपोजीशन वाले बैठे रहेंगे।

मैं खत्म करता हूँ आखीरी बात कह कर कि खरड़ हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है। चंडीगढ़ हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है, फाजिल्का हिन्दी स्पीकिंग हैं। हिन्दी स्पीकिंग जब आप का प्रिंसीपल है कि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग और पंजाबी स्पीकिंग का झगड़ा जो है वह कमीशन को देंगे तो कमीशन को दे दो। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। आप ने शाह कमीशन को नहीं माना, कोई बात नहीं। मैं नहीं मानता कि गवर्नमेंट का दिमाग शाह कमीशन से ज्यादा बढ़िया दिमाग है। मैं नहीं मानता कि शाह कमीशन ने बैठ कर फैसला नहीं किया। शाह कमीशन ने बैठ कर फैसला किया। लेकिन एक जज के फैसले को जज बैठ कर रिव्यू करता है, कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर या कैबिनेट या पार्लियामेंट या कोई पार्टी यह नहीं करती है। मेरा यही कहना है कि फाजिल्का का का कब्जा फौरन दिलवाओ क्योंकि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है। साथ-साथ चंडीगढ को और खरड को दोनों को आप बाउन्ड्री कमिशन को दे दो ताकि आंख खुल जाय मेरे इन भाइयों की कि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है या पंजाबी स्पीकिंग है। अगर पंजाबी भाई कहते हैं कि पंजाबी स्पीकिंग है तो दे दो कमीशन को, वह फैसला करेंगे, डरते क्यों हैं? और मेरा यह कहना है कि कमीशन छोटा मोटा नहीं, कमीशन भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्पेशल बैंच का हो, कम से कम सात या चार जजों का हो, उस के जिम्मे आप सौंपो, चंडीगढ को भी दो और खरड़ को भी दो, साथ-साथ फाजिल्का को भी दे दो। अभी क्या समझते हो, 73 फीसदी अमृतसर हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है, 65 प्रतिशत लुधियाना और जालन्धर हिन्दी स्पीकिंग हैं, होशियारपुर 60 प्रतिशत हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है, ऊना तहसील होशियारपुर की, 60 प्रतिशत हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है, सारा पंजाब ही देना पड़ेगा, आप समझते क्या हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, इंसाफ करो, इंसाफ दो। कोई बात मैं जोश में नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन चूंकि हमारे साथ ज्यादती हुई है, आप को

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

नहीं कहूं तो किसकी कहूं ? आखीर में यही कहकर खत्म करता हूं कि ज्यादती हुई और इन लोगों ने हमारे साथ ज्यादती की ।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I have gone through the Address of the President to the joint session of Parliament with due respect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue tomorrow.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 27, 1970/Phalguna 8, 1891 (Saka).

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